DEC 2 1924

PERIODICAL ROOM GENERAL LIBRARY UNIV. OF MICH.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH | DECEMBER 1, 1924

FOUNDED 1876 | MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST | VOL. 49, No. 21

CENTRALIZING UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES ..... *Clement W. Andrews* 1019

A FICTITIOUS IMPRINT ..... *James B. Childs* 1020

STUDENT HELP IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY *Lily Milholland Dodgen* 1021

THE NEW LIBRARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON *Carl F. Gould* 1023

L. C. VS. D. C. FOR THE COLLEGE LIBRARY ..... *J. R. Gullidge* 1026

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION FOR COLLEGE FRESHMEN ..... *Ward Edwards* 1027

MINNESOTA'S NEW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ..... *Frank K. Walter* 1029

THE LIBRARY IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION .... *W. Dawson Johnston* 1033

EDITORIAL NOTES 1037

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS 1038

Midwinter Meetings at Chicago——New England School Library Association——Boston Catalogers——New York Catalogers Group ——Missouri Library Association——Nebraska Library Association——California Library Association

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 1041

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY 1044

AMONG LIBRARIANS 1046

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES 1048

OPPORTUNITIES 1050

R. R. BOWKER CO. NEW YORK

Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. $5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1924

McClurg's—

the first wholesale book house in the country to establish and conduct a separate department devoted exclusivelv to the special interests of Public Libraries, Schools, Colleges and Universities. We specialize in library service.

A. C. McClurg & Co.
Library Department
330 East Ohio Street - Chicago

WM. H. RADEMAEKERS & SON CO.

Library Binders

Over 2,000 square feet are being added to the LIBRARY BINDERY of WM. H. RADEMAEKERS & SON CO., Corner Chester Ave. and Oraton Street, Newark, N. J.

Over forty years experience, personal supervision, highest grade of work, prompt and efficient service, have made this necessary.

Books vary in their needs of rebinding. Our practical knowledge and years of actual experience have equipped us for this work.

We offer new books reinforced and rebound in Rademaekers Standard Library Binding. Will you let us have your list of replacements? See our prices first.

We believe our prices are lowest for quality of material and workmanship we offer. May we submit them to you? We bind 2 fiction books as samples gratis.

We have bound books for the Newark Library for 18 years.

Your books are insured while in our bindery.

Check List of A. L. A. Publications, 1924

A. L. A. reading course on home economics. 6p. Illus. Single copy, 15c (in stamps); 8, 25c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $16.

A. L. A. reading course on house planning, interior decoration and furniture. 6p. Illus. Single copy, 15c (in stamps); 8, 25c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $16.

Books as gifts. Compiled by the St. Louis Public Library. 24p. Illus. 100 copies, $3; 250, $6; 500, $10; 1,000, $18.

Books for boys. 4p. Illus. 8 copies, 25c (in stamps); 100, $1; 250, $2; 500, $3; 1,000 $5.

Books for the high school library. Compiled by Jessie Gay Van Cleve under supervision of a joint committee of the N. E. A. and A. L. A. Cloth, $1.75.

Children's books for general reading. Selected by Effie L. Power for the Children's Librarians Section. 8p. Single copy, 20c (in stamps); 10, $1; 100, $4; 250, $9; 500, $15.

Gifts for children's book shelves. Rev. 100 copies, $2; 250, $4; 500, $7; 1,000, $12.

College life and college sport. F. K. W. Drury. 32p. Single copy, 20c (in stamps); 12, $1; 25, $1.75; 100, $5; 250, $11; 500, $18; 1,000, $30.

Index to illustrations. Frederick J. Shepard. 89p. Cloth, $1.

John Shaw Billings. Harry M. Lydenberg. American Library Pioneers, no. 1. Boards, $2.50.

The library and the community. Joseph L. Wheeler. Cloth, $3.50.

Library buildings. Chalmers Hadley. Cloth, $3.50.

Manuals of library economy. Single copy, 25c; 25 or more of one title, 10c each.

13. **Training for librarianship.** Mary W. Plummer. Rev. by F. K. Walter.

15. **Branch libraries,.** Linda A. Eastman. Rev.

29. **Library work with children.** Clara W. Hunt. Rev.

32. **Library printing.** F. K. Walter. Rev.

Men who have succeeded. 2p. 12 copies, 25c (in stamps); 100, 50c; 250, $1; 500, $1.65; 1,000, $2.25; 5,000, $10.

100 worth-while books. 4p. 8 copies, 25c (in stamps); 100, 90c; 250, $1.75; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $4; 5,000, $16.

One thousand useful books. Compiled by the Detroit Public Library for the A. L. A. Single copy, 25c (in stamps); 12 copies, $1; 50, $3.50; 100, $6; 1,000, $50.

Periodicals for the small library. Frank K. Walter. 4th ed. rewritten and enlarged. Cloth, 75c; paper, 50c each.

The Polish immigrant and his reading. Eleanor E. Ledbetter. 44p. Single copy, 50c; 10, $4; 25, $9.

The public library building plan. John Adams Lowe. 16p. 35c.

Seventeen and the reference librarian. Lucille F. Fargo. 4p. Single copy, 15c (in stamps); 10 copies, $1; 50, $3.50; 100, $6.

Some possible developments in library education. Ernest J. Reece. 25c.

Report of the Temporary Library Training Board. Free.

Viewpoints in drama. F. K. W. Drury. Heavy paper cover. In press; price to be announced.

American Library Association

86 East Randolph Street, Chicago

WHY PAY MORE?

The Nineteenth Century & After, The Fortnightly Review, The Contemporary Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Quarterly Review. Published and supplied by the Leonard Scott Publication Company are the Original English Editions. They are not "Just as good," or "The same"; they are the Original English Editions. Yet the saving in cost is nearly 50% on the entire list.

Librarians and others interested in keeping down their expenses should specify Leonard Scott Editions for all these periodicals, and effect a substantial saving in money.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND COMBINATION RATES

		U. S.	Canada
Nineteenth Century	*any one*	$ 7.00	$ 7.35
Contemporary Review	*any two*	13.50	14.00
Fortnightly Review	*all three*	20.00	21.00
Blackwood's Magazine	*any one*	$ 5.00	$ 5.00
Edinburgh Review	*any two*	9.50	9.50
Quarterly Review	*all three*	13.50	13.50

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLICATION COMPANY

249 WEST 13TH STREET - - - - - - - - - NEW YORK

QUALITY——————SERVICE

Washable, Waterproof Binding

To those librarians preferring a washable, dirt and scratch proof cover on their books, instead of the regular Holliston Library Buckram or half leather binding, we can furnish either a full Imitation Leather or washable Library Buckram binding. Price the same for either binding.

Send us one or two books for sample binding, free of charge.

"Our binding outwears the book"

Wagenwoord & Co.

Library Bookbinders
LANSING, MICH.

Every writer, editor, and advertiser will have many practical ways to use this book

A Manual of Style

¶ For eighteen years the staff of the University of Chicago Press has been guided in the preparation of well-made books by its own *Manual of Style*. During this time hundreds of writers, editors, proofreaders, printers, and advertisers have bought this volume to guide them in their own preparation of manuscripts for the printer. This fall a new edition (the eighth) is offered to the public with additional suggestions and a greatly expanded collection of specimen types, borders, and designs. The practical features of this manual make it the most important book of its kind recently published.

$2.00, *postpaid* $2.10

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
5056 ELLIS AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS
FROM ONE SOURCE

1. All orders are filled quickly, intelligently and accurately.
2. Back orders are carefully followed up.
3. Our SERVICE is second to none.
4. English books are supplied as easily as American.

A SATISFIED LIBRARIAN* WRITES:

We wish to express our great appreciation of the EXCELLENT SERVICE which you are giving us. The PROMPTNESS with which we have been able to get books to our public, ESPECIALLY THOSE REQUESTED FOR PURCHASE, is entirely due to the good service which you have been giving us.

*Name upon request.

Inquire about our simple order system

Library Department **Putnams**
2 West 45th Street, New York City
Just West of 5th Avenue

Library Book Outlook

The high point in the fall publishing output has now been passed, allowing certain titles to be mentioned which were unavoidably crowded out of recent Book-Outlook instalments.

There are three outstanding new books, all in the field of Biography. 'Robert Louis Stevenson,' by John Alexander Steuart (2 v., Little-Brown, $8), appears to be written, not with less sympathy or appreciation, but with ampler knowledge, sounder understanding, and a greater measure of independence than was possible in the official Balfour biography published in 1901. 'Woodrow Wilson,' by William Allen White (Houghton, $5), is a thoroly frank and impartial appraisal of the man and the President. 'The River of Life,' by J. St. Loe Strachey (Putnam, $5), is a book, in the form of a diary, written by a serious, active, practical writer, which yet, in the words of Walter De la Mare, positively parades the joys of a 'hap-hazard, go-as-you-please, I'd-be-a-butterfly Tom-Tiddlerism.'

Other biographical offerings are: 'Recollections of a Happy Life,' by Maurice Francis Egan (Doran, $4); 'The Romantic Rise of a Great American,' by Russell H. Conwell (Harper, $2), which is a biography of the late John Wanamaker; and 'Lafcadio Hearn's American Days,' by Edward L. Tinker (Dodd-Mead, $5).

Travel-books comprise 'Tide-Marks,' by H. M. Tomlinson (919.1, Harper, $4), concerned with a journey to the Moluccas and the forests of Malaya, in 1923; 'Egypt,' by Harry H. Powers (916.2, Macmillan, $2.50), the second volume of his University Travel Series; 'Sunward,' by Louis Golding (914.5, Knopf, $2.50), sentimental travel sketches, from the Alps to Sicily; 'The Eastern Road,' by L. H. Dudley Buxton (915.1, Dutton, $5), recording travels in China, Japan, and Mongolia; and 'The Coasts of Illusion,' by Clark B. Firestone (910, Harper, $4), a compilation of wonder-tales told by early travellers.

The first two of the four volumes of 'The World of To-day' series, edited by Sir Harry H. Johnston and Haden Guest (910, Putnam, $5 ea.), depicting the marvels of nature and the creations of man, cover the chief countries of Europe and the British Empire.

In Sociology, two books deserve mention. 'Socialism: Critical and Constructive,' by J. Ramsay MacDonald (335, Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50), embodies the British labor leader's political beliefs. 'The Way Out,' by Edward A. Filene (331, Doubleday-Page, $2.50), is a forecast of coming changes in American business and industry by the head of one of Boston's prominent department stores.

A noteworthy scientific book is 'Yourself and Your Body,' by W. T. Grenfell (612, Scribner, $2.50), a fascinating exposition, primarily intended for young readers. Other interesting scientific books are: 'The Life of the Bat,' by Charles Derennes (599, Harper, $2), translated from the French; 'The Biological Foundations of Society,' by Arthur Dendy (575, Appleton, $2.50), treating of the process by which the human race has evolved; 'The Mongol in Our Midst,' by F. G. Crookshank (572, Dutton, $1.50), adducing evidence in favor of a threefold origin of the human race; 'The Character of Races as Influenced by Physical Environment, Natural Selection, and Historical Development,' by Ellsworth Huntington (572, Scribner, $5); 'The Story of Early Chemistry,' by John M. Stillman (540, Appleton, $4), ending with the close of the eighteenth century; 'The Story of Copper,' by Watson Davis (669, Century, $3), a non-technical, authoritative account; and 'Dogs and Men,' by Mary Ansell (590, Scribner, $1.50), accounts of four dogs, two of which are among the most famous dogs in literature.

'The Little Book of Modern British Verse,' compiled by Jessie B. Rittenhouse (821.08, Houghton-Mifflin, $2), is a companion volume to her 'Little Book of Modern Verse.'

There are two new collections of English drama. Brander Matthews' 'The Chief British Dramatists, Excluding Shakespeare' (822, Houghton-Mifflin, $4), contains twenty-five plays. The other book is 'Chief Pre-Shakespearian Dramas,' compiled by Joseph Quincy Adams (822, Houghton-Mifflin, $3.75).

Grace L. Richmond's 'Red of the Redfields' (Doubleday-Page, $2), a new Red Pepper Burns story, is the only new fiction-title of note.

Compilations of fiction include 'Contemporary Short Stories,' compiled by Kenneth A. Robinson (Houghton-Mifflin, $2.50), with twenty-one choice selections; 'The Best British Short Stories of 1924,' compiled by Edward J. O'Brien and John Cournos (Small-Maynard, $2.50); 'Great Detective Stories, from Dickens to Gaboriau,' compiled by Joseph L. French (Dial Press, $1.75); and 'Sagas of the Seas,' by American Writers, likewise compiled by Joseph L. French (Dial Press, $2.50).

'Dead-Reckonings in Fiction,' by Dorothy Brewster and Angus Burrell (823, Longmans-Green, $2.25), is a book of critical essays on modern literature. 'Sixty Years of American Humor: a Prose Anthology,' compiled by Joseph L. French (817, Little-Brown, $2.50), ranges from Artemus Ward to Christopher Ward, Harry Leon Wilson, and Sam Helman.

Miscellaneous titles include 'The Book of Hobbies, by Charles W. Taussig (600, Minton-Balch, $3); 'One-Piece Dinners,' by Mary D. Chambers (641, Little-Brown, $2), recipes for well-balanced meals consisting of only one dish; 'Tales of a Western Mountaineer,' by C. E. Rusk (796, Houghton-Mifflin, $2.50); and 'Best Sermons, 1924,' compiled by Joseph Fort Newton (252, Harcourt, $2.50)

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Brooklyn Public Library.

GF Allsteel
The Complete Line of Office Equipment

Counter-height Files

Utility—Files and counters combined. Save office space and steps—put records where needed.

Appearance—Baked enamel finish—olive green or grained—Bronze trimmed—dark green linoleum top.

Capacity—Every inch of space utilized for filing or storage.

Permanence—Solid welded steel and lasting finish give lifetime service.

Shelving, Files, Desks, Transfer Cases, Safes, Counter-heights, Sectional Cases, Accessories and Supplies

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.
Youngstown, O. *Dealers Everywhere*

GLUEY PASTE *for The Library*

GLUEY is on the job on mending day. Librarians find that Gluey excels all other pastes for

—tipping in loose pages

—pasting in card pockets

—replacing and tightening covers

—bracing signatures

—pasting in book plates

Gluey takes away the monotony of repair work. Its exceptional adhesive strength, its quick drying qualities, its whiteness, its pleasant odor—all make it the preferred paste for library use. Tear out the coupon, enclose 10c. and send for a big full size tube.

The Commercial Paste Co.

Makers of the Largest Line of Adhesives

DEPT. 31 COLUMBUS, OHIO

THE COMMERCIAL PASTE CO.,
Dept. 31, Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a big full size Gluey Tube for the dime I'm enclosing.

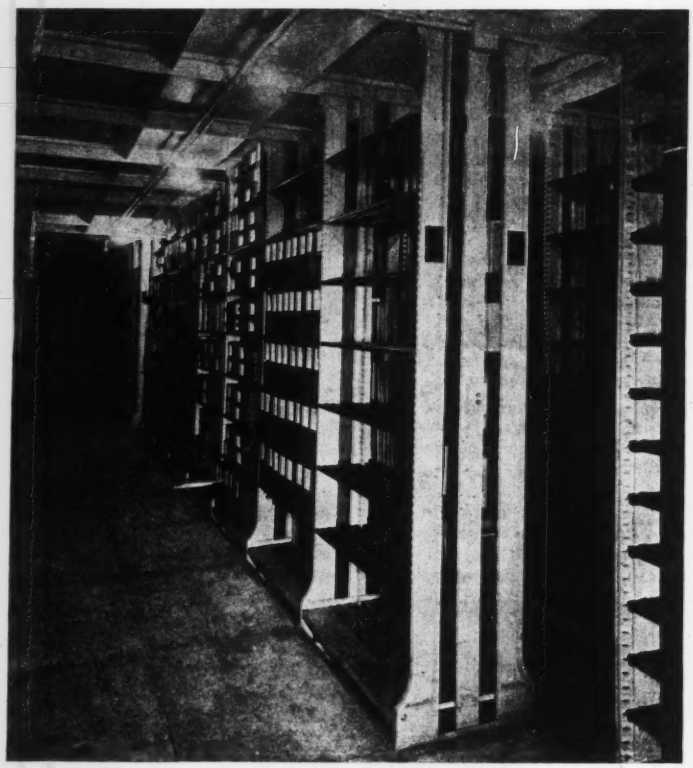
We use approximately..... paste a year
We'd like to have quotations on similar amount.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN ..... STATE.....

LIBRARY .....



VIEW OF SNEAD STANDARD TYPE A STACK, WILMINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Wilmington Public Library was designed by Edward L. Tilton and Alfred Morton Githens, Associated Architects. Mr. A. L. Bailey is the Librarian.

The Stack Room is located below the main floor. The stack is a "dark stack" 2 tiers high and supports the Reading Room floor immediately above. The short stack stairways are located close to the delivery desk, giving quick access to the Reading Room.

We invite Librarians to write us about their Storage problems. Our Planning and Sales Departments will gladly furnish you with tentative layouts and estimates of cost.

SNEAD & COMPANY

Founded 1849

92 PINE STREET, JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Canadian Branch: 250 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH DECEMBER 1, 1924

Centralizing University Libraries

BY CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,
Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

THIS subject is one of the most important and fundamental that the library committee of any institution of learning will have before it. Upon the decision of this question will depend those of the size, character, and cost of the buildings, the methods and cost of organization and maintenance, even to a large extent the character and cost of acquisitions. This importance is shown by the many discussions and presentations of it. Of these reference will be made to two. One is the article by Mr. Henry E. Bliss of the College of the City of New York in the *Educational Review* for April, 1912, which presents very clearly and logically the views of a librarian; and the other is the Tentative Report of the Commission on the Future Policy of the University Libraries of the University of Chicago, dated January, 1924, which presents in a still more logical manner the conflicting, and yet not wholly conflicting, views of a library committee.

The subject can be presented in various ways and this paper will employ three: first, a consideration of the different viewpoints; second, of the arguments; third, of the practice.

It is evident that any question of more than one dimension, and this question is many sided, will present different aspects according to the point of view and several such points of view are possible in this case. That of administration may well be taken up first, not because we would agree with the library assistant who said, "Of course the public should be considered but the staff ought to come first," but because this is the simplest and the results are the least open to controversy. It may be said without fear of contradiction from anyone conversant with library management that a greater degree of efficiency and economy in the acquisition of material, in making it available for readers, in the service to general readers, and in the proper care of the material, is secured by a centralized system than by a system of departmental libraries. All these points are well brought out in Mr. Bliss' paper. In fact, there is only one debatable point and that is whether the departmental system does not offer some special advantages from other points of view which will outweigh those of administration.

The second point of view is that of the material. It is a common error of those unacquainted with the problems of library management to assume that classification is not one of them. To such persons a book classifies naturally into a certain fixed place, perfectly definite in the library scheme. No one of those present will subscribe to this view, least of all those to whom the difficult and delicate task of classification is entrusted. They know that a title may mean nothing or be a snare and a delusion, that the table of contents may be almost as bad, and that the preface, when it is a definition of the book, gives only the intent of the author and not the result he has attained. Witness Julius Caesar who was characterized by the school boy as a celebrated Roman general who wrote a textbook for beginners in Latin, and Defoe who tried to write an imaginative study of the effect of solitude and succeeded in producing a child's classic.

Moreover, the character, scope, and usefulness of books which are clearly on the same subject vary greatly. Some are mere textbooks to be used in prescribed courses, some are reference books to be consulted but not read, some are general presentations for the amateur reader, some detailed handbooks for the professional student, some present the latest developments, and some the beginnings.

It is evident that such differences make the inclusion of all books on a given subject either in a centralized or a departmental collection a very debatable matter.

In such a debate the third point of view, that of the reader, must be considered, but this is

* Paper read before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A., Saratoga Springs, July 2, 1924.

at once complicated by the fact that a university library or library committee must recognize at least three classes of readers, the student, the research worker, and the professor. The professor is named last but you may be sure that if this paper were addressed to a faculty he would have been put first, and perhaps it will be more polite to consider his needs first, especially as it would appear that the professors are the principal advocates of the departmental system. This is partly because they are men "who want what they want when they want it" and who, perhaps correctly, think that their convenience and the economy of their time are very important factors in the efficiency of their departments. This feeling is the stronger the narrower the field of their work and their interests and consequently the weaker their appreciation of the interrelation of subjects.

The second class is that of the research workers. This class has no well defined boundaries because the modern tendency is to require research work even from students almost from the beginning. Whether or not this tendency has carried some instructors to extremes is another story—and on the other hand many professors are earnest research workers; but if we consider all of those as research workers when so engaged there would appear in the previous discussion of the subject some confusion as to their needs. From my own experience it appears to me that they need for use while engaged in laboratory work a comparatively small collection of reference books immediately accessible, but that when engaged in preparation for research work they need all the resources of as large a collection as possible and on a variety of subjects, and such work ought to be based on a larger collection than any departmental library could offer and on general aids which such a library could not well afford to duplicate.

The point of view of the student reader is much the simplest. He also wants what he wants when he wants it, but his wants are few and well defined and the chief problem in serving him seems to be one of quantity rather than quality or manner.

This matter of the interrelation of subjects is one of primary importance and yet often inadequately taken into account in the consideration of the question. All of us know that difficult as it is to classify books it is still more difficult to classify readers. Problems in Geology and Mining, for instance, or Chemistry and Chemical Technology or Mathematics and Astronomy, are so inextricably interwined that a departmental library on one subject must evidently be inadequate without that on the other, and it is equally evident that a student of a problem in Political Economy may have to consult works on a score of different subjects to get his data; but how few of us have ever thought of all the subjects of university teaching as having so many and so considerable interrelations as are shown in Appendix A of the Report of the Commission of the University of Chicago,.

The table there presented is a distinct and important addition to the data on the subject and is well worth detailed study. Unfortunately, while the figures are clearly stated to be not percentages but index figures, one important factor is not stated clearly, and that is the proportion which these figures bear to the whole use of a departmental library by its own students and instructors. If I understand the method of compilation it is assumed that the outside use cannot exceed fifty per cent yet it seems evident that this is pure assumption or else based upon another assumption of fairly even development of both departments and collections; for a very large and active department might well use more than this proportion in the case of a very rich collection in another department which was either much smaller or less active.

For the purpose of this paper, however, it will be sufficient to give a summary by departments without reference to the individual index numbers. Figures are given for thirty-one departments or subjects. Now it is very significant that not one of these departments thinks that a collection of books on its own subjects will satisfy all its needs and on the other hand that such a collection would be of no use to any other department. It is true that the number of interrelations varies greatly; from 3 for Astronomy to 16 for Philosophy and 15 for Psychology, but the amount of interrelations varies much less, being from an index figure of 40 for Botany to 105 for Sociology, 110 for Medicine and 145 for Political Economy. It is also significant that the last two include the practical application of the sciences; if such applications of the other pure sciences were included, as they would be in any university teaching those applications, the number and amount of interrelations would vary very considerably less than is here shown.

Furthermore the table is incomplete, and necessarily so, because of the conditions at the University of Chicago in a very important aspect. There are not included many subjects which are now taught in most universities, namely, those belonging to the field of the applied sciences. The inclusion of Agriculture,

Engineering, Domestic Economy, Business and Transportation, for instance, would have made a large addition to the interrelations and especially in those of the pure sciences, which in the table are the most nearly isolated.

The figures just given show that a departmental library system of independent libraries must conflict with the best use of the collection as a whole and a more detailed study of the table shows that not even a grouping of subjects in group libraries would be much better; certainly not for an institution with a broader field of work.

If then the question is one strictly of departmental versus a central library, the latter would appear to be the more satisfactory solution despite the great advantages in convenience and ready access of the former. This is borne out by the history of several important institutions. To mention only four with which I am familiar, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1889 had thirteen departmental libraries and only the very imperfectly articulated skeleton of a central collection. As the result of a series of consolidations it has now practically all the books except those on Architecture and a part of those on Engineering brought together in its one library. The University of Chicago started in 1892 with a plan for independent departmental libraries and has progressed so far in the direction indicated as to have now only one large and eleven small collections while the plan in the Tentative Report which is understood to have the greater support goes much farther in this direction and the other plan also gives up departmental in favor of group libraries. The Newberry Library was organized by Dr. Poole as a series of departmental libraries but the expense and inconvenience of the plan have not only prevented its development but have led to a very considerable consolidation which I understand to have been limited chiefly by physical and other peculiar conditions. The John Crerar Library was planned as a central library because of physical and economical conditions altho its librarian at that time, because of the influence of his training and of Dr. Poole's teachings, believed the departmental system the better. A very short experience, however, convinced him of the error of his belief and he is now an advocate of the central system, tho he recognizes that the best results are obtained by a combination of the two.

Indeed this has been the opinion of most who have studied the subject and the real question is that of the best combination. This as a matter of course will vary with the conditions of each institution. Yet I hope that the principles which should determine the solution have been, if not adequately at least fairly, presented in the foregoing analysis. In general terms it would appear that the great mass of books should be collected in a central library and that each department or group of departments should have its own collection of such books as are wanted for immediate use. There is nothing novel in this statement, but perhaps the analysis of the needs of the various classes of readers will help in the decision as to the size of the separate collections. That analysis discriminates, as I do not think has been done before, between the needs of instructors, laboratory workers, research workers and students. Of these classes only the instructors and research workers need immediate access unless the buildings are widely separated, when the students may perhaps be best taken care of also.

Now these two or three classes have need of only a limited range of books at any one time, so that large departmental collections are not required by them, while the research workers who have a much wider range of book use are better cared for by centralization. The general tendency noted toward one large central collection and a number of small departmental collections would seem to be justified in theory as well as approved in practice.

The size of the separate collections will depend on several factors but it was my experience at the Institute that the simple administration of such a collection which alone would be economical, broke down with curious regularity as the collection approached two thousand volumes; and if asked to advise on this point I would give this as the limit. In most subjects a much smaller collection would be sufficient to meet the needs just mentioned.

The ground having thus been cleared it may be proper to give one paragraph to the subject assigned me, namely the centralization of library buildings. No more is needed, for if the truth of the premises is granted the conclusion is evident. A large central collection serving all departments should be housed in a building of adequate size, adequately equipped and in as central a location as possible.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology recognizes this by putting the library at the exact geometrical center of the group of connected buildings as planned; the University of Chicago by proposing to place its central library at the exact center of its campus; Yale's new site has been chosen with this in view and Harvard has preferred such a position at a not inconsiderable loss of dignity.

In the matter of adequate equipment, how-

ever, there is opportunity for development. Great improvement can be made in biographical aids to research work; and the expansion of human knowledge and the multiplication of its records in books will call for constant advance along this line, as well as in the cognate one of the technique of library methods. On the material side great improvements are possible with means now at our command in utilizing the telephone, the telautograph, the almost human and less fallible book carrier, and I venture to predict the addition of the *teleleg*.

When a professor can give over the telephone to the central library the page of the volume he wishes to consult, when the telfer conveys the book at once to the teleleg room and the only human interposition necessary is to open at the right page and to signal the professor that he can read the words thro his electric telescope, the professor will cease from troubling and the question of the centralization of library buildings will be at rest.

A Fictitious Imprint

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Fictitious imprints in modern books seem so decidedly uncommon that I would like to mention the following example:

> Art and art-industry in Siam, edited under the instructions of the royal Siamese government by Charles Doehring. Lacquer-works in black and gold. One text-volume with 62 illustrations in the text and one plate-volume. . . . Bangkok, Siam: Asia Publishing House, no date. Large folio.

This work in two volumes was purchased by the John Crerar Library within the past year from a dealer in Leipzig. In an endeavor to identify the author, I was informed that his name was really Karl Döhring and that he had been employed by the Siamese National Library in Bangkok previous to the World War. A letter from the Siamese Minister of the Interior dated June 9th, 1924, states that "the book was not printed in Bangkok, but presumably in Europe."

A second letter, this time addressed to the Asia Publishing House, Bangkok, Siam, with regard to the date of publication produced a reply from the Bangkok Times Office to the effect that "there is no firm in Bangkok styled Asia Publishing House." This reply in addition to the fact that Karl Döhring is now a resident in Berlin further stated that the work in question "was published in Germany in 1913, and to the best of our knowledge it is now out of print."

Finally a letter addressed to Professor Dr. Karl Döhring in Berlin, now that he had actually been located, aroused a response from K. F. Koehlers Antiquarium, Leipzig, that they publish and dispose of the work in question.

In the work itself is the statement that it "has been published in an edition de luxe of 500 signed copies, the plates of which are printed on gold-sheets." Thus, in the hope that others may have secured copies of this work with a fictitious imprint and may have ferreted out the truth, I wish to ask whether my solution of the actual imprint (Leipzig, Germany: K. F. Koehler, 1913) is correct?

JAMES B. CHILDS, *Assistant Cataloger,*
John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Detroit Gazette Numbers in 1829 and 1830 Missing

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The University of Michigan Library is trying to complete its publication for subscribers of the facsimile reproduction of the *Detroit Gazette*. We have been unable to secure photostat negatives of the following issues: No. 634, September 10, 1829; 636, September 24, 1829; 639, October 15, 1829; 640, October 22, 1829; 641, October 29, 1829; 645, November 26, 1829; 660, March 11, 1830; 661, March 18, 1830; 665, April 15, 1830.

If any library in the country has copies of the *Detroit Gazette* for any one of these dates, we should be very grateful indeed for information as to its whereabouts and for permission to obtain photostat prints for the purpose of completing our file.

No library in the country appears to have a complete file of this paper. We are making our facsimile reproduction from copies owned by the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library, the Library of Congress, the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the Buffalo Public Library. It may be that some libraries own single numbers which have escaped us. We do not wish to issue a facsimile minus these nine numbers.

We should be very glad to be advised also of any numbers of this paper in the possession of any library other than the four mentioned above.

W. W. BISHOP, *Librarian,*
University of Michigan.

Student Help in the Normal School Library

By LILY MILHOLLAND DODGEN

IF any normal school librarian be facing a task of reorganizing and operating a library with a staff so small that the achievement of this work seems absolutely impossible, I offer to her my experience with student help. Three years ago I faced a proposition which was like trying to dig away Stone Mountain with a trowel. This was the situation: A library of about eight thousand books which needed entire reorganization; a sort of annex of about seven thousand text books which were handled by the library, and which needed much renovating and systematizing; a school of seven hundred students and forty-five faculty members to care for as to book needs; a training school of three hundred grammar grade children; a reading room to supervise where from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five students came in and went out every forty-five minutes; ten classes a week to teach in library methods. This to be done with one untrained assistant.

The proposition resolved itself into these terms: Here is a bulk of work to be done for the benefit of the students of this school; here are also these students with a lot of potential ability. Why not enlist them in their own cause? Our having a course of twenty weeks in Library Methods required of all students. was an advantage. So, I began with an experiment.

The work immediately needed was that of preparing the books so that the checking process at the desk could be expedited. I found all marks which identified a book on the inside of the front lid, and the book pocket with no marking at all on the inside of the back lid. You can see how awkwardly this operated at the desk. There was no dating slip; book cards were written with title first—and we filed by author first; the pockets were too small for the cards to slip in and out without effort. It took one person nearly all day to "slip" the three hundred or so books that were returned each morning. This had to be corrected at once. Incidentally I wanted to abolish Cutter numbers.

I selected the brightest class division I was teaching, told them of this particular need, and asked for volunteers to work. The response was "overflowing." (I knew beforehand that students like to do a thing of this kind. They enjoy it much more than studying.) I explained in class how the work should be done, assigned a definite section of books to each student, and they fell to work. They did it so well that I immediately called upon all the other classes I was teaching for the same kind of work. There were about two hundred fifty students in library methods, taught in class divisions of about twenty-five each.

The result of their work was gratifying beyond all expectation. In no time at all every book in the library was equipped with a new card, pocket, dating slip, and proper marking; and the accession number had replaced the Cutter numbers for checking. In the process of this I was at first snowed under with the revision. I had to stay about three hours overtime each day to revise the books and to have them ready for use next day; but I soon called to my aid ten or so of the more efficient students and taught them to revise. Their work in this also was exceptionally good.

After this experience I faced the library proposition from different ground. The co-operation had been worth a great deal in itself. The students and the library had come together in a way truly ideal. I had discovered among the students a fine capacity for team work. I saw new possibilities. I wondered how far this co-operative plan might be carried. I considered other phases of the work with a different feeling,—that of discipline being one. Every school librarian knows there is matter for thought in establishing the prompt return of books, quietness in the reading room, and honesty and fairness in the use of books.

The fact that the students had helped me over one of my difficulties enabled me to handle cases of discipline in good spirit. Incidentally the discipline at that time loomed almost as large as the re-organization. I began to see a way thru it all. Out of this experience came my resolve to make a certain amount of practical work a part of the course in library methods. Since that time each student works one period of forty-five minutes a week in the library. With this help we have accomplished many things for the library, and I believe every minute of the time spent this way has been good for the students.

The second piece of work undertaken with the students was that of making charging cards and pockets for the text books. Early I realized that it was necessary to keep a double file for text books which were issued, one by book and one by student's name. Many of our text books are used for short periods of time. In this case a regular library charge is the best way to issue them. This required a card and pocket for each book, and we did this work

as we did that of the library books. Incidentally we made the pockets too for the text books. I found there was abundant material in the school supply room for pockets, and that funds for expenditure at this time were very low. By folding and cutting I improvised a pocket, and the students made a large supply.

These are some of the other pieces of work done by students.

A stackroom where magazines, pamphlets, reports and text books had been collecting for a long time without much order, has been put into system; paper labels have been removed from all library books, and white ink labels put on—yes, and they look very nice! Cutter numbers have been scraped from all catalog cards; all revision of shelves has been done by students, and all pasting, embossing, and writing of charging cards for new books; a picture collection and a clipping file have been made.

The students have done a little also to supplement the book fund. As the result of much discussion and a little experimenting in money-making, we have established an annual library dance. This event takes place about the middle of each year. Admission is charged and the proceeds are used to buy our book luxuries. We usually get with this money beautifully illustrated editions of children's books. This year, however, we bought fiction, selections we specially wanted.

However, the "prize" piece of student work is the shelf-list. I began this after one year of experience with student help. There had never been a shelf-list for the library, no record of books discarded, no means of taking an inventory. We had to find a way over this impediment. This is the process by which the shelf-list was made.

One section of books was assigned to each student in library methods, and careful directions were given for work. A slip was made in pencil for each book, giving author, title, class number and accession number. (The price is not necessary in our case.) Slips were made for duplicates just as for individual copies. The books with the slips in them were put in a certain place for revision—here again was a mighty task. After revision the slips were removed and arranged in class order, duplicates being arranged in order of accession number. They were then given to the commercial department, with a set of shelf list rules, and the students there typed them. Now, our second and third year commercial students do far better typing than the average library assistant. The product was the most beautiful and the most accurate shelf-list I have ever seen.

In each of the grades of the Training School we have a small class-room library. In the upper grades a child from the class acts as librarian. One of these classes, a sixth grade, did as a project in manual training, a piece of book binding for the main library. The teacher of this class borrowed from the main library a large number of the old issues of the *National Geographic Magazine*. The covers were missing from many of these, and all outside markings were gone. The class put very nice paper covers on them, with a neat linen binding on the back, and printed the name and the date so that it could be clearly read as the magazine stood on the shelf.

From a small cash fund we have a certain amount of paid student help. These helpers are chosen from those who have had their course in library methods. They usually help with the desk work.

In addition to the work done by students in the library methods course, and that done by paid helpers, a great many things are done for the library thru co-operation with the various departments. All supplies of book lists are made by the Commercial Department. We give copies of the lists to be duplicated to the head of the department a long time in advance of the time for using them, and a teacher fits the work in when a class is ready to learn to use the duplicating machine. In this way the Art Department has made posters for the library, and the Science Department has given the library the benefit of the flowers they cultivate.

I have been asked how it was possible to keep up with the work of two hundred and fifty students, for that is about the number taking the work in library methods during the year. In answer let me say that it takes a great deal of careful planning. So far as practical a class division works together at a specified time, a free class period, and a member of the staff works with them. They fall into team work easily, assignments can be quickly made, and a body of work started to moving. The school schedule is crowded and this is not always possible. Many students report to the library for their practical work at whatever time they choose. Sometimes the assignment of a project is given to a division, the captain of the group is put in charge, and the rest left entirely with them. The work of picture collection, the clipping file, and the sorting of old magazines was done in this way. The students report weekly at class roll call the time spent in practical work, and I take their word for it.

The dishonesty in reporting is so small it does not interfere with the plan,. As to the supervision, revision, etc., we have by one means or another been able to accomplish it, tho a few mistakes do indeed get by. We just correct these when we find them, and try to be philosophical about it.

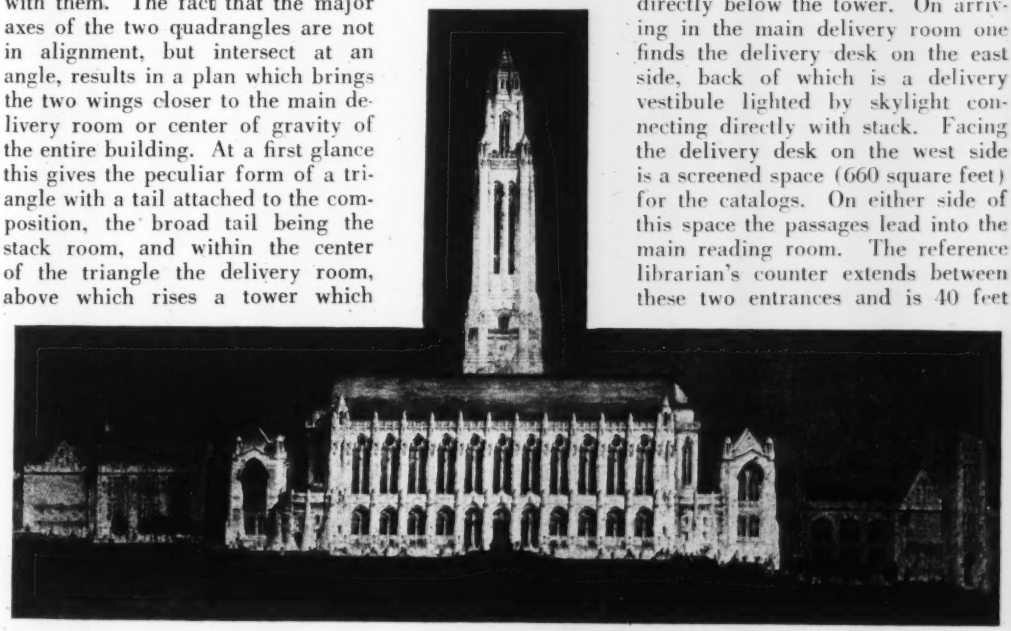
This plan of co-operative work would not have been possible had not a good school spirit existed to begin with; nor again, if it were not a rather superior student body. Whether this could be done in another school I do not know. It grew out of a condition and an emergency here, and we have found it good.

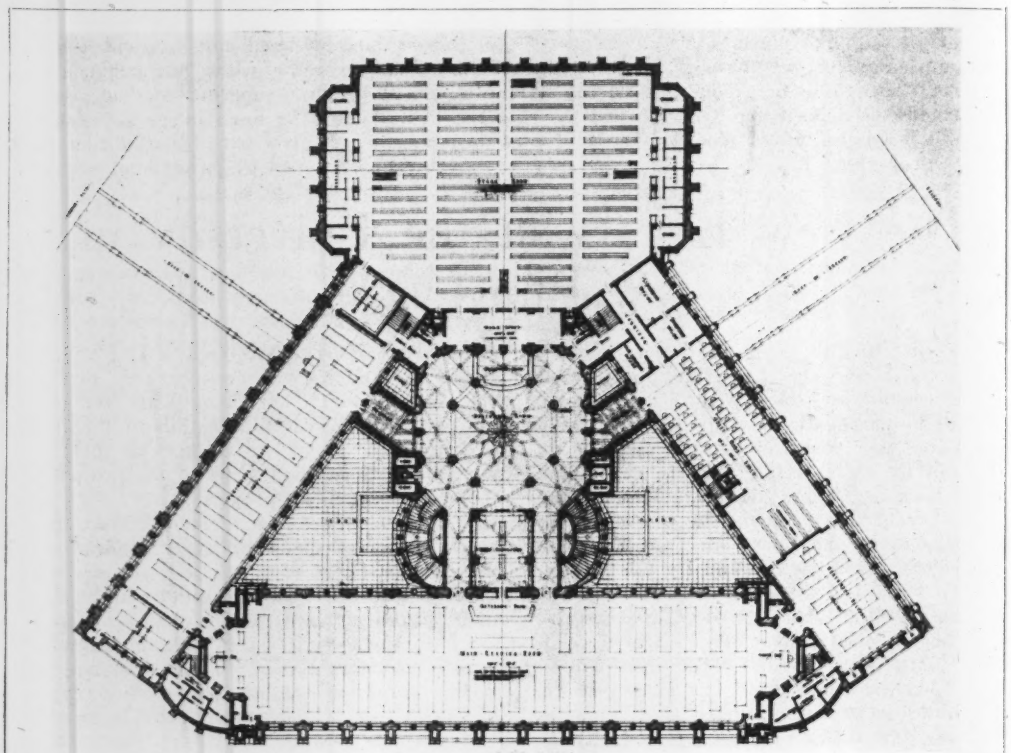
The New Library at the University of Washington

THE first unit of the new library building for the University of Washington, ground for which was broken a little over a year ago, will be practically in shape for occupancy at the time the American Library Association will hold its conference in Seattle next June. As far back as 1914 a general scheme of the campus layout was prepared by the architects and accepted by the Board of Regents, which scheme determined the location for the library. Roughly speaking, the scheme provides three quadrangles,—the Liberal Arts, the Science and the Library quadrangles, the library quadrangle being at the center of the group upon which open the other two. The library is the ninth building to be authorized since the new work was undertaken in 1914. It is to be for all time the outstanding and dominating feature on the campus, designed in the same general style as the other buildings and composing with them. The fact that the major axes of the two quadrangles are not in alignment, but intersect at an angle, results in a plan which brings the two wings closer to the main delivery room or center of gravity of the entire building. At a first glance this gives the peculiar form of a triangle with a tail attached to the composition, the broad tail being the stack room, and within the center of the triangle the delivery room, above which rises a tower which ultimately will rise 335 feet. The triangular form provides, in consequence, two interior courts which are about fifty feet on a side and which give illumination to the main reading room equal in volume on both its sides, also lighting both sides of the two wings. There is p;robably no library room in existence in which there is a greater proportion of window area to the floor area, window area being one-half that of the floor.

The library is entered from the west by three main entrances under an enclosed vestibule. The hall, which is fifty feet wide, goes straight thru to the main stair. To the right and left of this main hallway are two reading rooms, 52 by 80 feet, which are to provide reserved reading space.

The main stairway (ten feet wide) leads right and left at end of the inner hallway in a segmental curve into the delivery room directly below the tower. On arriving in the main delivery room one finds the delivery desk on the east side, back of which is a delivery vestibule lighted by skylight connecting directly with stack. Facing the delivery desk on the west side is a screened space (660 square feet) for the catalogs. On either side of this space the passages lead into the main reading room. The reference librarian's counter extends between these two entrances and is 40 feet





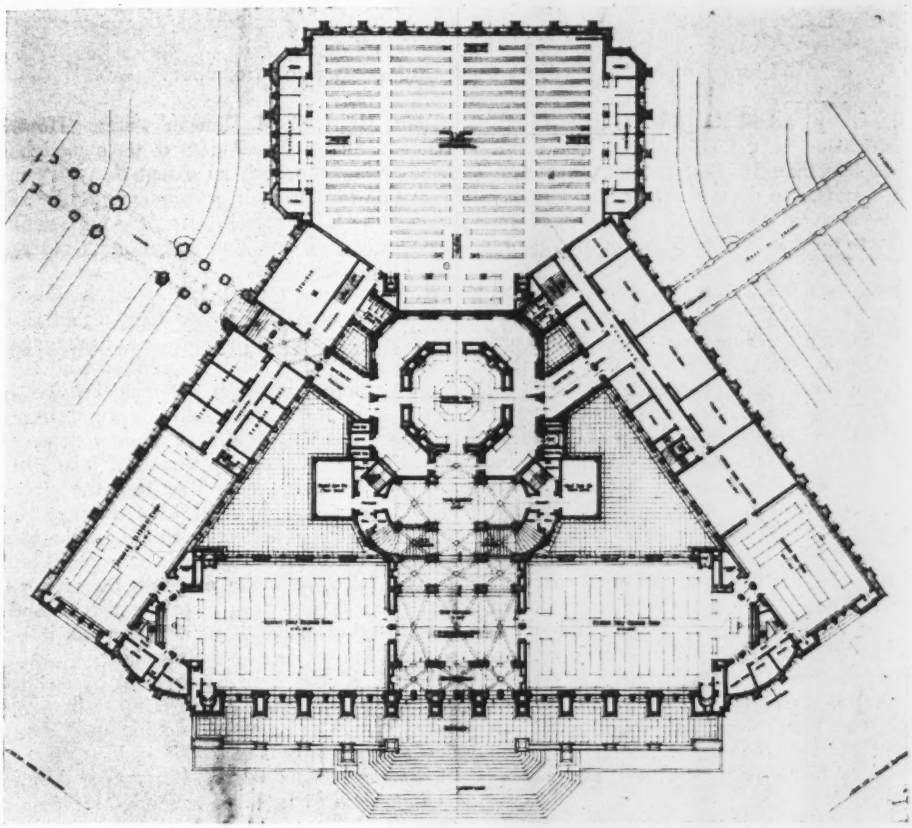
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

long. A doorway in the center of the east wall gives him immediate access to the catalogs. Arranged completely around the main reading room are 424 linear feet of running shelving, standard height. This room is 238 feet long, 52 feet wide, and attains a height at the apex of the vaulted ceiling of 72 feet. As before stated, windows extend on both sides and both ends of the room to a height of 45 feet.

The library building is to have arcaded passages connecting with the Liberal Arts Quadrangle on the north and the Science Quadrangle on the south and entering the library directly below the main delivery room, with subsidiary stairs or connection with the main stairs. In the northern wing so connected will be seminar classrooms, and above will be the main periodical room, 139 feet long and 35 feet wide. On the south side, due to the difference in elevation, one additional floor is obtained which becomes the receiving space. Above this is the library school, and on the delivery floor level the main offices for the library staff, including the librarian and secretary.

It will be noted that both of these wings converge, as before stated, toward the center of gravity of the entire unit, and make it possible for the books to be delivered directly back into the stack from the main reading room thru these two wings, also directly across the delivery room back of the delivery desk in the main reading room into the stack, all on one floor level. The main stack, containing shelving for ultimately one million volumes, is so planned that it can be extended indefinitely from time to time as necessity arises. Around the perimeter of the stacks are designed 120 cubicles and a number of larger rooms which can be assigned to officials or advanced students. At the intersection of the wings with the main reading room on two floors are a number of small offices for the members of the staff whose duties are especially connected with these rooms; private stairway and outside entrances connect them.

The building is to be provided with the best methods of heating and ventilating, but due to the immense volume of air in the main reading room (700,000 cubic feet), this room seating 520 students, it has been deemed unnecessary to provide for the introduction of heated an.



MAIN FLOOR PLAN SHOWING THE CAMPUS APPROACHES

There is merely sufficient exhaust in the ceiling to keep the air in motion. All other reading rooms and offices are to be heated and ventilated by the plenum system.

The structural frame of the building is steel. It was found that the design would not permit of reinforced concrete's being used on account of its increased sectional area. The first story of the building is enclosed with precast stone, the surface of which has been tooled. The upper story is constructed of terra cotta and brick, and the roof of concrete slab with slate covering. The interior of walls is to be precast Caen stone. For the main reading room the floor is to be compressed cork, stone for the vestibule and stairs; while the delivery hall is to be patterned in mosaic.

The Gothic style of architecture was accepted by the Board of Regents in 1914 as most suitable to climatic conditions and to this northwest country. It permits of large glass area for classrooms and easily adapts itself to the varying conditions of university groups. The entire design is an individual and free adaptation, and precedent has only been used in suggesting the character. The color of the terra cotta is a pinkish buff. The same color has been obtained in the stone, which by its different texture gives the contrast sought. Brick are used sparingly in order to recall the motif of the other campus buildings. The brick is of a variegated character, the general tone being similar to the terra cotta, having a deeply sunken wide joint.

The University has been extremely fortunate in securing the services of Allan Clark, sculptor, to do the eighteen representative figures upon the main buttresses, which are in terra cotta and about 65 feet from the ground. Over the three main entrances are allegorical figures of heroic dimensions done in stone.

CARL F. GOULD,
Bebb and Gould, Architects.

L. C. vs. D. C. for College Library

By J. R. GULLEDGE

Librarian, North Carolina State College, Greensboro, N. C.

I HAVE been asked to discuss the L. C. Classification *vs.* the D. C. in college libraries of less than 100,000 volumes, however, I have not agreed to do more than to try to say enough to start a discussion. I know of no better way to do this than to bring in a minority report for L. C., for our Dewey, of eleven generations, is not without defenders. As has been said of it, "With all its faults, we love it still." So, with the understanding that I am not telling you, but arguing with you and that I expect a discussion, I proceed.*

As to limiting the consideration to the better classification for a college of less than 100,000 volumes, I do not think it practical. I am sure that this would exclude most of us, as all our libraries are large ones in the making. Who here would set anything less than 100,000 volumes as a final goal for his library? No, we are not selecting a classification to carry us to a certain point and then be discarded, but the best one for a growing collection and adaptable to the ever widening field of knowledge. This being the case, I am taking the liberty of discussing these classifications on their merits for a college library, regardless of size. In passing, I merely mention the fact that one can ramble in a large field and not be so conspicuous.

By way of answering the question as to whether the L. C. is satisfactory for a small library, I quote from a number of librarians who are using it. Miss Alice C. Dean, acting librarian of Rice Institute, with a library of less than 50,000 volumes, writes: "There is no doubt in my mind that the Library of Congress system is the one best suited to all college or special libraries whatever the size." She further says: "We have classified more than forty thousand volumes during the past twelve years. We have used the L. C. system from the start and are convinced it is good." Mr. Gilbert H. Doane, assistant librarian of the University of Michigan, in reply to my direct question, writes: "I do not think the L. C. too expansive for a college library of any size." He further states: "In one library—and not a college library at that—of some 9,000 volumes, I used it and found it satisfactory." In summing up the advantages and disadvantages of the L. C. system, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson[1] states: "However, the advantages have seemed to outweigh the disadvantages to such an extent that personally I have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the L. C. classification for college libraries, large and small, as against any other system in the field."

The strongest talking points in favor of the D. C. are that it is less complicated and is used by more libraries and therefore, library assistants and users are better acquainted with it. All this is granted, but is it not true that the average user of the library knows very little about the classification, and to a great extent, finds books on the shelves by means of labels or location? Is it not also true that the classifier should be a person of at least average ability and that such a person should be able after a little experience to use the L. C. system intelligently? Do we make progress by saying that what always has been always must be and refuse to take up anything new because it is not so well known as something else?

The L. C. has been worked out by specialists in the different subjects and is up to date. Moreover, it must of necessity be kept up to date and new subjects provided for, in order to take care of the accessions of the Library of Congress. The D. C. is revised and expanded by class, and as we all know, many classes are inadequate and considerably out of date. In addition, each main class of L. C. is published separately and may be procured promptly, at little cost, when a new edition comes out. The cost of the L. C. complete is only about six dollars. After waiting a long time for the revision of a section of D. C., it can be procured only by buying the classification complete at a cost of eight dollars.

The D. C. makes the subject fit the classification, while L. C. makes the classification fit the subject. Hence, the D. C. notation is restricted, while the L. C. is elastic, in that not only each division of a subject may be provided for and stand in its proper relation to other divisions, but also new subjects may be taken care of in the proper places. Unused letters and figures have been left throughout L. C. for future development, while D. C. must tuck away a new subject under a decimal, regardless of importance, unless by chance too

* Paper read at the third biennial conference of the Southestern Library Association at Asheville, N. C., October, 1924.

[1] Library of Congress classification in college libraries LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 46, p. 151-154.

little was known about the subject at the time of the last revision to take up all the divisions. The L. C. classification is practical, while the D. C., is theoretical. The problem of the makers of the L. C. system was not to anticipate what the needs would be but to place the books in the Library of Congress in the classification.

Regardless of the fact that L. C. is worked out in detail, the notation is simple and of reasonable length. Mr. Hanson calls attention to the fact that by the D. C. with six symbols it is possible to number 100,000 divisions as against 7,019,299 in the Library of Congress system with the same number. In other words, the L. C. with the same length number will provide over seventy times as many divisions. How does this work out in practice? The L. C. number on an average is shorter, especially where a class in D. C. has been worked out to any great extent. For example, the number for Cream in L. C. is SF251 and in D. C. 636.148, two more places than L. C. The L. C. number for Cream separators is SF247. This subject does not appear in the Relative index of Dewey but in the main body of the classification under Preparation of butter we find the subdivision Separators 637.2321, a number of three more places than L. C. It is shorter and may I ask which notation is simpler, SF247 or 637.2321?

For comparison of the completeness and systematic arrangement of the two systems, let us take for example, electric railways. The main divisions in the L. C. under this subject are: (1) General works, (2) Electrification of steam railroads, (3) Construction, (4) Equipment, cars, etc., (5) Operation and management. The divisions of D. C. are: (1) General works, (2) The line, (3) The track, (4) Rolling stock. All the D. C. divisions, except the one for "General works" are sub-divisions under the more comprehensive L. C. divisions. The length of the L. C. number required for each of the above divisions is five places and for D. C. seven. In D. C. the Construction of route is 625 and Car building is 699, while L. C. places these divisions of the subject with the balance of the material on Electric railways.

The objection is sometimes made that L. C. has no complete relative index. This is true, but the L. C. "Subject headings" serves the same purpose and is much more complete than the D. C. index. For example, in the Relative index there appears a single entry under "Electric railroad," while in the L. C. subject headings, sixteen sub-headings with the class number for each are given, besides two references to additional material in another schedule and two "See also" references.

Granting that most college libraries buy the L. C. Cards, one of the outstanding advantages in using the L. C. system, is that the classification number is given on these cards. Altho this number is not always adopted, the time is saved of examining and sometimes almost reading the book to decide what it is about. In addition thereto, the time is saved of trying to find a place in the classification where it will fit, as has been my experience with Dewey, especially, if it is on a new subject.

In conclusion, I would say that the L. C. is the better classification for a college library because: (1) It has been worked out in full by specialists in the different subjects. (2) It is more up to date. (3) The revisions of the schedules may be procured more promptly and at less cost. (4) It is more practical as each schedule has been worked out to fit the subject and revised by comparison with the books on the shelves in the Library of Congress. (5) It better provides for future development. (6) The arrangement is better because done by specialists and the unused letters and figures have permitted new subjects to be placed in their proper position in the scheme. (7) The notation is simple and on an average shorter than the D. C. (8) The notation scheme is better in that seventy times as many divisions may be provided for with the same length number. (9) Time is saved in classifying by having the classification number given on the L. C. cards. If some of these conclusions are drawn and not proved and you do not believe them, try the classification for yourself.

Library Instruction for College Freshmen

A SAMPLE TEST, SET BY WARD EDWARDS, LIBRARIAN OF THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, WARRENSBURG, MO.

Answer "true" or "false":

1. The title of Rose Macaulay's popular novel, "Told by an Idiot," was taken from "Hamlet."

2. Arnold Bennett's "Riceyman Steps" and Edna Ferber's "So Big" are in this library.

3. Lizette Woodworth Reese, author of "A Handful of Lavender," lives in Baltimore, Md.

4. "The female of the species is more deadly than the male" was written by William E. Henley.

5. John Wesley toward the close of the eighteenth century declared that to disbelieve in witchcraft was to disbelieve in the Bible.

6. The cost of taking the Fourteenth Decennial Census in the U. S. was $23,300,000.

7. Zaandam, Netherlands, noted for its many wind mills, has a population of 23,800. Here Peter the Great, worked at shipbuilding.

8. In his report, State Superintendent Charles A. Lee, says, "Education for good citizenship is the objective of the public school system."

9. The call number for Ditmars' "Reptiles of the World" is 375.1—D635.

10. Hon. Harry B. Hawes made his speech on "The Dog" in the House of Representatives on Saturday, February 3, 1923.

11. Herbert Hoover has honorary degrees from twenty-four colleges and universities.

12. The death rate in Johnson county, Mo., in 1920 was 12.5 per 1000 population.

13. "A Municipal Report" thought by many to be the greatest modern short story, was written by William Sydney Porter.

14. "The music for the Chippewa song "If I Were a Son-in-Law" may be found in Bulletin 52 of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

15. The Oxford Dictionary has about 19,000 words on the word "of," about half as many as are in an ordinary novel.

16. Potatoes should be planted in the dark of the moon so that they will not all go to tops.

17. Corn in the King James version of the Bible does not mean corn.

18. There are 3,000,000 books in the Library of Congress.

19. The colors of Vassar College are rose and gray.

20. The people of the U. S. used on an average, 10.97 pounds of coffee each in 1922.

21. The call number for Luckiesh's "Light and Color" is 435—L954.

22. Arnold Bennett is a married man.

23. There were as many Roman Catholics in the U. S. in 1921 as there were Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians put together.

24. Senator Vest's famous tribute to the dog was delivered in the old Court House in Warrensburg, Mo.

25. There were two men to every woman in the colleges, universities and profesional schools of the U. S. in 1920.

26. 41,882 people immigrated to New Zealand in 1921.

27. S. S. Calvin had an article on "The Educational Value of Humor" in the "Pedagogical Seminary," December, 1908.

28. Grangerizing is a sin but not a crime.

29. "The American Mercury," edited by H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan, is received regularly by this library.

30. William Blake wrote "The Tiger"; John Hall Wheelock, "The Black Panther."

31. "The opening eyelids of the morn," in Milton's "Lycidas," was taken, probably unconsciously, from Middleton.

32. Eugene Field was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1850.

33. Carl Sandburg wrote "Spoon River Anthology."

34. President Harding died on the 2nd of August, 1923.

35. The official flower of Missouri is the red clover.

36. A woman has one more rib than a man.

37. According to the census statistics, there were more than a million more married men in the U. S. in 1920 than married women.

38. "His studie was but litel on the Bible," Chaucer says of the Doctor in "The Canterbury Tales."

39. Thackeray created Scrooge.

40. Johnson county, Missouri, went Republican by 256 majority in 1920.

41. It is better English to say "students graduate" than to say "students are graduated."

42. Jet, used in the making of jewelry, is a form of bituminous coal.

43. $200,000,000 represents the amount of damage done annually in the U. S. by mice and rats.

44. There is an article on "The Elementary Education of Children" in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1920.

45. On July 20, 1915, the wife of Baron Paul von Zglinitzki sued him for divorce.

46. The people of the U. S. spend $1,000,000,000 each year for candy and the same amount for advertising.

47. The best corn year in Missouri between 1911 and 1922 was 1917, when the average yield per acre was 35 bushels.

48. The file of "The Journal of Geography" in this library begins with Vol. 14.

49. Winters used to be much colder than they are now.

50. "The Great Quest" and "The Mutineers," by C. B. Hawes are especially recommended for the eighth and ninth grades.

51. Goodspeed's New Testament is published by Houghton-Mifflin Co.

52. This anecdote is told of Apelles, most famous of Greek painters. A cobbler detected a fault in a shoe of one of his figures. Apelles corrected it. The next day the cobbler proceeded to criticize the leg, whereupon the artist bade him stick to his last.

53. Verdi, author of "Rigoletto" and "Aida," was refused a scholarship at the Conservatory of Music of Milan on the ground of his showing no special aptitude for music.

54. "A Program of Education in Accident Prevention," by E. George Payne (Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1922, No. 32) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for ten cents.

55. Hon. Ursula Lawley is Maid of Honor to the Queen of England.

56. "Baking in the Home," by Hannah L. Wessling. is a valuable Farmers Bulletin (No. 1136) which may be had from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

57. The call number for Papini's "Life of Christ" in this library is 232.9—P198.

58. The call number for Cervantes' "Don Quixote" in this library is C369.

59. There are two good books in the library on vitamines.

60. This library receives every week the "Educational Supplement" of the London "Times."

61. The call number for "Pepys' Diary" in this library is B—P398.

A book on the County library, by Harriet C. Long of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, is about ready for the printer. It will be published by the A. L. A.

Three hundred persons from 17 countries applied for admission to the Paris Library School.

Minnesota's New University Library

By FRANK K. WALTER, University Librarian

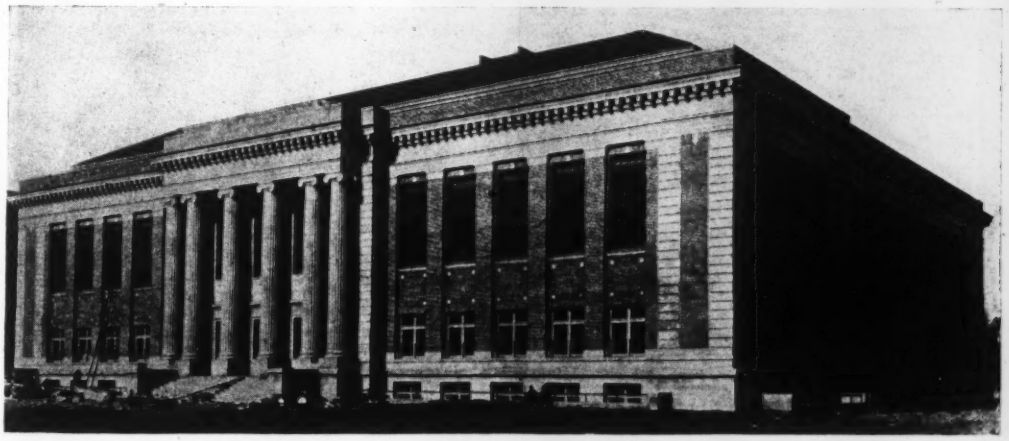
THE new Library of the University of Minnesota conforms externally to the Roman Renaissance style of the other new and proposed buildings on the mall of the new Campus. It is of concrete and steel skeleton construction faced with brick and trimmed with Indiana limestone. The decorative details have been skillfully varied by the architect, Mr. C. H. Johnston, so as to give the building individuality while preserving its harmony with the group of which it is a part.

It is 205 by 181 feet outside and about 72 feet to the top of the roofhouse. It includes a sub-basement, basement and four stories. The second story is of double height (28 feet). The total cubical contents are about three million cubic feet. The cost, inclusive of the stack, which cost $135,475, was $1,252,946.

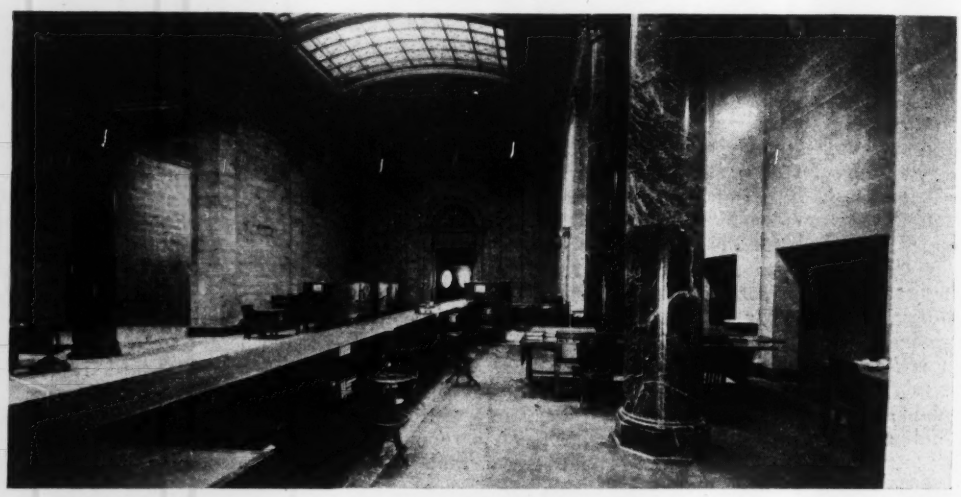
The interior plan is mainly the work of Mr. James T. Gerould, University Librarian from 1906 to 1920, Mr. James H. Forsythe, Consulting Architect for the University, and Mr. C. H. Johnston, of St. Paul. The first two visited most of the better university library buildings of the country. The influence of the Widener Library and of the Universities of California and Michigan are particularly noticeable. During 1920-21, Miss Ina Firkins, as acting librarian, determined many of the details of the reading-rooms. Since the fall of 1921, the present librarian has made such changes as the growth of the university made necessary. He has also planned the equipment and some of the service features. The original plan was elastic enough to permit all of these changes to be made with no radical departure from it. They would have been less easily made without the very cordial co-operation of Mr. Johnston and Mr. Forsythe, the representative of the university and the contractor, Charles Skooglun.

The basement includes seminar rooms, a map-room, a suite planned for library school quarters, and public lavatories and locker rooms. On the first floor are the librarian's offices, the offices of the Order and Catalog Departments, a "Treasure room," a Standard Library or "browsing room," a Woman's staff room and a Reserved Reading-room with 310 seats and room for some 50 more. A large delivery-hall with a delivery counter 150 feet long, spacious floor stacks and return slide for books adjoins the reading-room. Most of the business details of the library and the heavy undergraduate service are in this way centered in the most accessible part of the library and where it is least likely to disturb the readers doing more leisurely work.

On the second floor are the delivery hall with its carved marble counter 45 feet long. It is lighted by a light court about 40 by 100 feet, with concealed electric lights and tinted cathedral glass skylights. At one end is the catalog of twenty-four cases of sixty trays each. There is room at the other end for an equal number. On this floor are three general reading-rooms. The main reading-room is 50 by 199 feet with chairs for 420 readers. The periodical reading-room seats about 200.



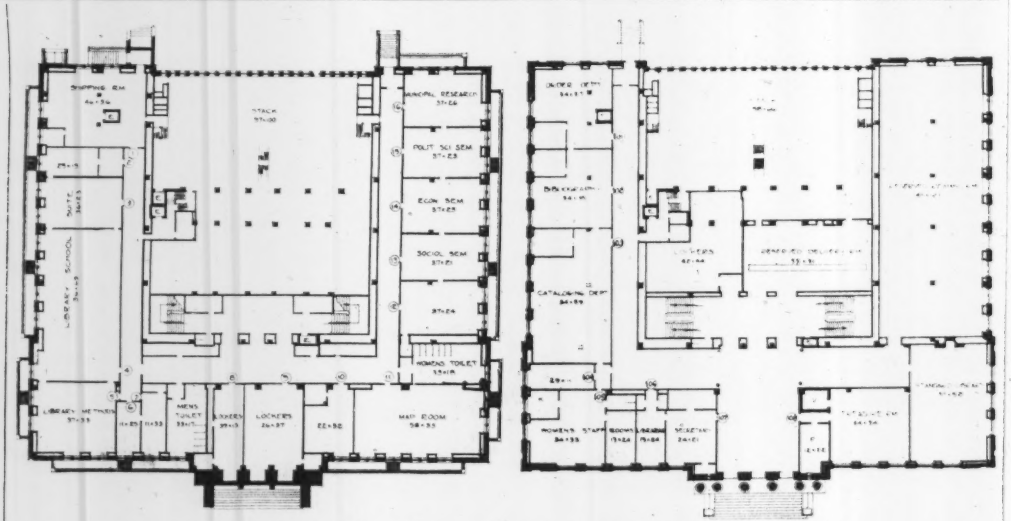
THE EXTERIOR IS OF GREAT SIMPLICITY. IT IS BUILT OF BEDFORD LIMESTONE AND FACE BRICK, WITH AN IONIC-PILLARED PORTICO



THE WELL LIGHTED DELIVERY ROOM OCCUPYING THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

About 750 of the most used periodicals are kept at the desk immediately available on call. At the rear are the rooms in which the unbound periodicals are kept until sent to the bindery. Across the north end is the Medical-Biological reading-room, seating about 220. In this room and the adjoining portion of the stack are kept the collections in medicine and its allied branches, botany, animal biology, dentistry and pharmacy. The rooms have general illumination from chandeliers. They are also provided with desk lights made on the principle of those used in the University of Michigan and the John Crerar Library.

The third floor includes a series of seminar library rooms, seminar discussion rooms and eight individual studies for scholars engaged in preparing important material for publication. The seminar libraries are in three groups: Education and psychology, history and geography, literature and philology. Each group has communicating rooms with central



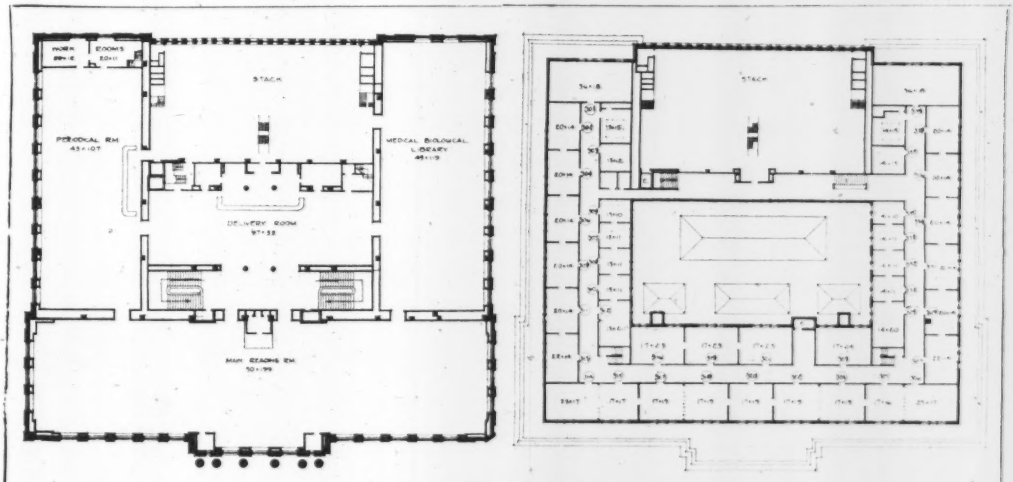
BASEMENT PLAN—LEFT—AND FIRST FLOOR—RIGHT

THE MEDICO BIOLOGICAL READING ROOM OPENING OFF THE DELIVERY ROOM

control. This floor is lighted from the outside and from the central light court above the Delivery Hall skylight. The fourth or attic floor contains the bindery and space for additional seminars and studies when they become necessary.

This arrangement of rooms to a large degree takes care of the needs of three special classes of users: undergraduate reading on the first floor; more general, and voluntary reference work as well as general loans, on the second floor; and special facilities as to quiet and space for faculty and advanced students on the third and fourth floors.

The stack is a twelve-story self-supporting unit, 96 feet wide, 60 feet deep and 95 feet high. The fifth, seventh, eleventh and twelfth levels communicate respectively with the first, second, third and fourth floors of the main building. It is built after the Hine patents and was fabricated and erected by the General Fireproofing Company. The upper eight levels



THIRD AND ROOFHOUSE FLOOR PLANS

are completed. The main structural work of the lower levels is also of necessity complete. When more shelves are needed, only uprights, shelves and floors will be necessary. The stack is finished in light gray, which not only reflects considerable light, but does not readily soil. The aisles are of Kasota marble. At the rear of each completed stack (except the twelfth) is a series of ten carrels or "cubicles." A service elevator connects all stack floors. The completed portion has an estimated capacity of about 750,000 volumes. The unfinished portion and a vacant space below the delivery hall will take care of as many more. About 50,000 can be shelved in seminar and other special rooms. If necessary, storage stacks to accommodate nearly an additional 500,000 can be erected in the sub-basement.

The building has been planned primarily for use, tho the artistic features are not neglected. The walls of the main corridors and stair halls, as well as of the main reading room are of Mankato Travertine, a warm tinted stone very easy on the eye. It is said to be almost identical with the famous Roman Travertine. The walls of the other three reading rooms are mottled parchment hue, an excellent light diffuser and not easily soiled,. The offices and minor corridors are painted sunshine buff. The cleaning strips and marble trim are of Green Alps marble. The floors are of linotile in the main reading rooms and of heavy brown linoleum in offices and work-rooms.

Washstands are provided in abundance. The mechanical ventilating system, the electric window controls and the lighting system are divided into numerous units to permit economy as well as to prevent complete disabling of service. Intercommunicating telephones and regular Bell telephones connect the offices and the other buildings on the campus. There is a public automatic elevator to the top floors and a staff and faculty elevator to the second floor. Closets and storage spaces are numerous.

With the completion of the new building, the Regents of the University adopted a centralized library policy based on recommendations of the Library Committee of the University Senate. Hereafter, no separate libraries are to be maintained or established except with the approval of the Regents and the President of the University. The University Librarian is directed to provide in the Main Library, as far as practicable, for all special collections. The building has lent itself readily to this changed policy. All but a few outstanding collections are now cared for in it. Several others will be moved as soon as adequate care for them can be provided. The delicate diplomatic relations inherent in the consolidation have been successful almost entirely thru the very active support of the Library Committee, headed by Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Graduate School. He has been chairman of the committee thru the inception and development of the library plan. It is largely due to his help in adjusting faculty demands to building facilities that it has been possible to give increased service over a greatly expanded area with a very slightly expanded staff. Altho occupancy of the building dates only from about September 1st of this year, most of the major adjustments seem to be satisfactorily made and the minor inevitable difficulties, mechanical as well as personal are daily diminishing.

The Survey's Progress

WITH the mailing of the Library Survey Questionnaire, about November 15th, to all public and college libraries of more than five thousand volumes, the responsibility for the success of the Survey has been temporarily shifted. The preliminary work of the Committee has been completed. The final work (the preparation of the report) is still to be done. The intermediate work of supplying the Committee with the necessary information is the connecting link, without which the preliminary work will have been wasted, and the final work can never be accomplished. That this link will be supplied, the Committee is confident. That it may be supplied as promptly as possible, is earnestly desired, for a great deal remains to be done before the results of the investigation can be properly tabulated and suitably presented in a printed report. Complete, accurate, specific information concerning every library's organization, support, administration, and service, is essential.

Replies to the advance notices, which were sent out preceding the mailing of the questionnaires, have been most encouraging and indicate that the Survey is meeting with almost unanimous approval. With a very few exceptions, large libraries and small libraries alike are apparently convinced that the Survey is desirable and are prepared to do their part toward making it a success; and it is gratifying to report six replies within a week of the mailing of the questionnaire.

C. S. T.

TO CATALOGERS

The annual dues of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A. are now payable to the secretary, Miss Florence M. Freeman, Public Library, Long Beach, California. Individual members 50c, Groups, 5c for each member.

The Library in International Education*

IN recent years it has come to be recognized that every social problem is an educational one, and that every educational problem is an international one. In defining the educational work of the library, therefore, it is important that we consider not only its parochial and national opportunities and responsibilities but also those of an international character.

I cannot now speak of the Americanization work of libraries, to use our American phrase, nor can I do more than allude to the second phase of our activities in international education, that which aims at informing readers in regard to international affairs and international relations. The most interesting example of the latter, perhaps, is the establishment of "International Mind Alcoves" in the libraries of smaller communities thruout the United States by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Endowment sends to interested libraries a collection of about twenty authoritative but popular books on the life and foreign policies of other countries. These books are kept together in a separate collection to form the nucleus of a library on international relations, and new books of the same character are added at intervals of about three months.

At this time, however, it is not my purpose to discuss the local aspect of these two problems of international education, but the national aspect of the two questions, that is, the provision of information in regard to one's own country to the nationals of other countries before they have become emigrants, and the collection of information in regard to other countries for the citizens of one's own country.

The need for foreign books has always existed, but it has not always been felt. It was only a hundred years ago that Sydney Smith asked, "Who reads an American book?" There was enough point to the question at that time to make us resent it, but we might, with some reason, have answerd it in a quite matter of fact way by saying "Americans read American books, as English read English books and as French read French books"; and to make ourselves clearly understood we might have added, "Very few read importations."

Since that time, however, there has been a change. Increased facilities for travel, the rapid multiplication of exchange students and professors, and more numerous articles in magazines and newspapers in regard to foreign affairs—American newspapers devote 2.3 per cent of their space to foreign news today as compared with 1.2 per cent in 1899, or more than twice as much space as they did a generation ago—all have stimulated a wider and deeper interest in foreign literature.

The four classes of readers interested in a more adequate supply of foreign books and periodicals in foreign countries, or to be more specific, in continental Europe, are (1) the tourist, (2) the foreign resident, (3) the European who has traveled enough abroad to have acquired a taste for foreign literature, and (4) students and writers who are interested in foreign literature and foreign affairs.

The needs of students and writers are the most complex and difficult to provide for. Of the lack of books in universities, particularly in the more articulate central states of Europe, you have heard much, and will probably continue to hear much. The recent report of the League of Nations Commission on International Intellectual Co-operation on conditions of intellectual work in Austria says that the universities are no longer buying books because library funds are not large enough to permit binding. A report from the University of Frankfort (to mention only one among many similar reports) shows that the library of its English seminary has remained almost at a standstill since 1914, its book fund of 1.100 marks for a time being insufficient to buy even a Tauchnitz edition. And a report from the Entr'Aide Universitaire Européenne says in regard to conditions among Russian students, that many books cost as much as the support of a student for a month. It is, therefore, no rare thing to see twenty or thirty students assembled, listening to the reading of a book which one of their number has been able to secure.

Notable efforts have been made, especially by British societies, to supply these needs. The Universities' Library for Central Europe, for exampe, has sent to Prague nearly a ton of books and periodicals presented by the Czech Society of Great Britain, and to Moscow about ten hundredweight presented by the British Committee for aiding men of letters and science in Russia. The friends of Latvia sent to that country about twenty-five thousand volumes, and the South Slav Committee of the Royal Society of literature sent to Belgrade eighteen thousand volumes.

Among American organizations the most active in the distribution of American books in Europe have been the Carnegie Endowment for

*Extracts from paper read before the Library Association at Glasgow, September, 1924.

International Peace, the Germanistic Society of America, the Rockefeller Foundation, and more recently, in co-operation with the A. L. A., the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. In Holland the Committee for the dissemination of Dutch scientific literature abroad has similar objects.

The aim of these organizations has been primarily to supply to libraries the transactions of learned societies and the scientific periodicals received by them before the War, either at the prices which they paid before the War, or at considerable discounts, or as gifts. In the Netherlands the majority of official organizations and scientific institutions supplied their publications free of charge while a few supplied them at half price, or on payment of postage.

In all these cases where the aim has been simply to complete sets the first step has been the preparation of a list of the periodicals desired, or at least an indication of the subjects in which additional material is needed, but in other cases the donor has first sent a list of available books to the libraries to be benefited, and in still other cases both lists of desiderata and lists of offers have been dispensed with, and the books forwarded as they have been collected without selection and without invoice.

I cannot but stop at this point to deplore this last practice, that of presenting to foreign libraries books for which there has been no request whatever. There can be no excuse for it except the poverty of the donor, and that from my point of view is an inadequate one, because an organization which is not able to make a good selection of books and list it properly may always transfer its collection to some organization which is able to do so.

There may be some question also whether lists of desiderata in foreign literature by whomever compiled do not do more to stimulate acquisitiveness among librarians than they do to promote learning among men of science and letters. To desire to get something for nothing, and to get more than someone else is human. Some organizations, therefore, limit their gifts to periodicals and books included in approved lists and make their gifts upon condition that the books be properly housed and administered for the benefit of both teachers and students, and the Carnegie Endowment in particular asks applicants for inclusion in the depository library list of the Endowment to fill out a detailed questionnaire, the object of which evidently is to determine in what libraries the publications of the Endowment will be most useful.

While, however, thousands of volumes are being given to the libraries of Europe, a large proportion of the requests for books are not being filled, and a still larger number of unvoiced needs are being neglected. The compilation of lists of desiderata has been for some time the principal indoor sport of European librarians. It has been so long a mere game of chance, however, that it has begun to lose its interest, and some librarians are asking whether it may not be made a game of skill instead—a game involving professional skill. In other words, instead of imposing upon continental institutions the responsibility of selecting the foreign literature which should be included in their collection, cataloging it properly and shelving it, we should do this ourselves.

The Universities' Library for Central Europe expects its Continental centers to send copies of the catalogs of the loan collections entrusted to them to other libraries within their respective zones. But it is in the organization of the library service of the United Kingdom Trust, it seems to me, that we have the best example of what should be done in the organization of book distribution in foreign countries. Such an organization comprehends (1) many carefully selected libraries of limited size, supplemented by (2) small traveling libraries of new books and books on special subjects, and by (3) one or more central libraries from which librarians may borrow those books which are likely to be asked for by a limited number of readers. And in these or other central libraries an effort has been made to secure comprehensive collections of books, to compile union catalogs of all books in their province available in other libraries, and to employ experts in the selection of books and in the promotion of their use. Such an organization would seem even more appropriate for the distribution of books in foreign languages, which are in the nature of things much less used, than it is for the distribution of books in the vernacular.

While this is essentially a library problem it cannot be solved without the co-operation of men of letters and science and without further specialization in library service. When it is observed that the number of English publications last year was over nine thousand it becomes evident that the work of selecting these books must be done in co-operation with academies of letters and science. Professor Carl Van Doren referred to the importance of this at the recent meeting of the P. E. N. Club in New York, and after saying that books—I suppose he meant the best books—were a nation's best representatives in foreign lands, persuaded the members of the American center to agree to the proposal by the French delegate, Jules Romains, that it should make a list of works by American authors most worthy of translation into other languages. Dr. Hagbert Wright, of

the London library, has taken a further step in this direction by urging upon the Commission on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations the importance of an annual list of the best books of the year.

I have said that there must also be further specialization in library service. It is not enough to have books selected by specialists; they must also be handled by specialists. For this reason, I believe that these foreign book collections should either be made separate departments of existing general libraries or, if their size and use warrants it made separate organizations similar to the American Library in Paris.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian,*
American Library in Paris.

The Carnegie Corporation and the A. L. A.

PRESIDENT FREDERICK P. KEPPEL states in his first yearly report to the Carnegie Corporation that the last year has been signalized by the largest distribution of funds in the history of the Corporation and at the same time by the smallest annual increase in its obligations since the year of its organization. Sixty-eight grants only were made from 397 applications, and of these 33 were renewals of grants made in former years. The policy of the Corporation is now to support specific projects rather than to make general contributions to campaigns for the general endowment or equipment of institutions or for the general support of organizations. The total amount expended in the United States was $12,948.619, of which $1,239,110 was based upon grants voted by the Corporation in previous years.

Of this amount the American Library Association and the American Library in Paris received $164,100. The specific activities for which these grants were made have already been detailed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (July 1924). The intent of the Corporation is to finance inquiry into the question of what is to be done with the leisure time with which mankind is being provided in increasng measure. "By the studies thru which it is endeavoring to find a basis of co-operation in the fields of library service, in education and appreciation in the arts, in modern languages and literatures, and in adult education, the Corporation is endeavoring to determine its own contribution toward a satisfactory reply, or rather to a series of satisfactory replies to this question. . . . In some cases, those most competent to advise are already organized. For its present problems in library service, for example, the Corporation could turn without hesitation to the American Library Association. . . ."

With the grants made it by the Corporation, the Temporary Library Training Board, which has recently been succeeded by a permanent Board of Education for Librarianship, has made an investigation of the needs of library service for trained men and women, and of the existing opportunities for receiving such service. The Editorial Committee of the A. L. A. has prepared a plan for the establishment of a series of text-books covering the work of librarians and their assistants. Funds granted by the Corporation have made possible the leasing and equipping of additional space for the headquarters of the Association. The place of the library in the movement for adult education is to be studied by the Association's Commission on the Library and Adult Education. The Corporation's own contribution to the subject is Dr. William S. Learned's memorandum on "The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge" (Harcourt).

A Rare Volume

SELDOM indeed does an ordinary copy of trade returns come to be classed among rare volumes. The U. S. Department of Commerce, however, has such a copy in its possession. A few hours prior to the commencement of the earthquake in Tokyo the Japanese Government Printing Office had begun taking from its presses the June issue of trade returns which contained in addition to the trade for that month a resumé of the trade for the entire fiscal year. The Tokyo office of the Department of Commerce learning that issue had commenced, immediately sent a messenger over to the Printing Office for an advance copy. When the messenger returned it happened that a mail pouch was being made up for transmission to Washington and the single copy was included at the last minute. The pouch was then turned over to the courier as usual to be taken to Yokohoma, a distance of nineteen miles, and placed on an outgoing boat. The train bearing the pouch was caught midway between the two cities at the time of the disaster and consequently escaped destruction. All other copies of the volume in question were burned, so far as is known, in the complete destruction of the Government Printing Office, making the copy on file in the Department's

library the only one in existence, therefore eligible for classification among rare volumes.

According to recent information the Japanese Statistical Office is now about to publish re turns for July, August and September, 1923, and intend to bring the issue to date as quickly as possible.

A. G. C.

STUDENT'S "GUIDE TO THE USE OF LIBRARIES"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Inasmuch as orders are coming to the University of Illinois for the "University of Illinois Guide to the Use of the Library, 1919," will you please make the following correction:

In Capt. Colby's interesting article on the Teaching Librarian in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15, he refers on page 768 to "the 'Guide to the Use of the Library' of the University of Illinois" and he again lists it in his bibliographical Appendix under the same title. This is misleading to some readers, as he appears to be speaking of a handbook of the University of Illinois Library. The book which he undoubtedly has in mind is Guide to the Use of Libraries, a manual for college and university students. Altho it was first written for a course offered by that university, its latest edition has no local application and is published by Wilson in New York.

Also in making the general statement that "every university tries to show in a mere printed pamphlet [methods of using the library] without following up in detail the general instructions there given, except in so far as the reference librarian assists in individual cases," he appears to be unaware not only that the university mentioned above has been giving a course in "General Reference" or use of libraries for twenty-five years, but that for several years an increasing number of colleges and universities are offering such courses.

MARGARET HUTCHINS, *Reference Librarian, University of Illinois Library.*

A grant of $30,000 to the A. L. A. for its general purposes, will be used for the preparation of a completely revised A. L. A. Catalog to be published in 1926, and of a graded list of books for children on the basis of the children's own opinions of books read. The A. L. A. Catalog, as already announced, is being compiled by Isabella M. Cooper, and the preparation of the graded list is in the hands of Dr. Carleton W. Washburne, superintendent of the Winnetka Public Schools, and of an experienced research worker.

Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

BANDOLERO. Metro-Goldwyn. 8 reels. Spanish story of revenge of outraged husband on powerful marquis; from the novel by Paul Gwynne.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Producers Distributing Corp. 8 reels. Stars: Florence Vidor, Edmund Lowe. Romance between Southern girl and Northern officer in Civil War; from the play by Clyde Fitch.

BEAUTY PRIZE, THE. Metro-Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star: Viola Dana. Constance goes to New York and wins a beauty prize; from a story by Nina Wilcox Putnam in the *Saturday Evening Post.*

CAPTAIN BLOOD. Vitagraph. 11 reels. Stars: J. Warren Kerrigan. Adventure and romance in days of King James and King William; from the novel by Rafael Sabatini (Houghton).

CLEAN HEART, THE. Vitagraph. 8 reels. Star: Percy Marmont. Hypochondriac brought back to natural self by friend and sweetheart; from the novel by A. S. M. Hutchinson (Little).

DIXIE. Pathé. 3 reels. From Nathaniel W. Stephenson's "The Days of Confederacy," in the Yale University Press Chronicles of America series.

EVE OF THE REVOLUTION. Pathé. 3 reels. From Carl Becker's book of that name in the Yale University Press Chronicles of America series.

HONOR AMONG MEN. Fox. 5 reels. Star: Edmund Lowe. American girl helps win back throne of heir of principality; from Richard Harding Davis' story "The King's Jackal."

HOUSE OF YOUTH, THE. Producers Distributing Corp. 7 reels. Star: Jacqueline Logan. Story of flapper who incurs disgrace; from the novel by Maude Radford Warren.

IN HOLLYWOOD WITH POTASH AND PERLMUTTER. First National. 7 reels. All-star. Famous couple go into moving picture business; from the play "Business Before Pleasure," by Montague Glass.

JANICE MEREDITH. Metro-Goldwyn. 12 reels. Star: Marion Davies. From Paul Leicester Ford's Revolutionary novel.

LOVER OF CAMILLE, THE. Warner. 7 reels. Stars: Monte Blue, Marie Prevost. Story of great actor who grows old and is supplanted by son; from Sacha Guitry's play "Deburau."

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY, THE. Fox. 11 reels. Star. Edmund Lowe. From the famous short story by Edward Everett Hale.

NIGHTCAP, THE. Universal. 7 reels. Stars: James Kirkwood, Madge Bellamy. Satire on detective-murder type of stage play; from the play by Guy Bolton and Max Marcin.

ONE NIGHT IN ROME. Metro-Goldwyn. 7 reels. Star: Laurette Taylor. Romance of Italian duchess wrongfully blamed for suicide of husband; from the play by J. Hartley Manners.

PRICE OF A PARTY, THE. Associated Exhibitors. 6 reels. Young actress lends herself to tricky schemes of high finance; from a story by William McHarg in *Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

RAMSHACKLE HOUSE. Producers Distributing Corp. 6 reels. Star: Betty Compson. Romance of Southern girl and Northern boy; from the novel by Hulbert Footner.

SINNERS IN HEAVEN. Famous-Players Lasky. 7 reels. Bebe Daniels, Richard Dix. Prim English girl cast away with aviator on desert island; from Clive Arden's novel.

TENTH WOMAN, THE. Warner. 6 reels. All-star. Adaptability of married couple and romance of unmarried pair; from novel by Harriet T. Comstock.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH DECEMBER 1, 1924

THE Survey questionnaire is now in the hands of librarians, some of whom may be appalled, at first glance, by its extent and detail and question whether a more limited demand upon brains and hands in library hours might not have been better. A study of the clear arrangement will convince most that the task is less difficult than at first sight appears, and that it will be easy to discriminate between the questions for chief librarians of large systems and those which can readily be answered by most librarians of public libraries. The Survey Committee has put into this questionnaire much hard thinking and careful work, and it would be a pity if anything should stand in the way of the full realization of the scheme in practical usefulness. Therefore, every librarian should do his best and give the responsible members of his staff full facilities to do their best in answering the questions and fulfilling the expectations not only of the Survey Committee, but of the Carnegie Corporation, which has so generously financed the plan, and, even more, the great body of librarians whose work on the questionnaire should be selfishly repaid by the help it will give in the administration and development of the respective libraries. The first era in Mr. Carnegie's great benefaction for libraries has been closed in the gifts before and since his death for individual library buildings thruout the English-speaking world, aggregating 2659 buildings for public, college and army libraries, for which $60,748,079 has actually been paid out, some of the offers made in excess of this amount having never been utilized by acceptance or fulfillment of the conditions. The Carnegie Corporation now turns to a second stage, in which it seeks thru the great central channels to be of service to library and like developments, as is illustrated by the fact that appropriations to the A. L. A. for current expenses, as scheduled in Dr. Keppel's first annual report as President, aggregate $149,100, with the purpose of benefitting all libraries thru this means, rather than providing for individual libraries, as of old.

EDUCATION has been one of the chief beneficiaries of the marvelous generosity of the rich men of America, and many of the library buildings of our universities will be monuments of such generosity. The Widener Library at Harvard, the John Hay and other library buildings at Providence, The Stetson Library at Williamstown, the library building to be erected at Yale from the immense fortune given to that university in the Sterling bequest, the Seth Low Library building at Columbia University, the Clements Library building supplementing that of the University at Ann Arbor, not to speak of others, are noteworthy examples. But aside from these special gifts for library buildings, which in total begin to rival the Carnegie gifts, private and public generosity to our great universities is enabling them to put into practice the now accepted principle that the library is the heart of the university. From the Atlantic to the Pacific this principle has been recognized and applied, as at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore in Dr. Raney's original plan for a university library building, and as in California at Berkeley and Palo Alto. At the University of Minnesota one of the finest of library buildings has just been dedicated, while in the extreme Northwest the State University of Washington is completing the first unit of the splendid library projected on the shore of the beautiful lake just above Seattle, where it is proposed to hold the A. L. A. conference in 1925. There could not be better testimony to the hold which higher education now has on the American people and to the importance of the library in that education.

OUR universities and colleges have not infrequently found themselves in the position of those who are "real estate poor," with splendid buildings and adequate equipment for whose upkeep and administration the revenues are insufficient. In such cases the library administration is apt to get less than its fair share of the college revenues, as in the notable instance of the Stetson Library at Williams College, where the staff is thus restricted to

a minimum far below that necessary for the proper usefulness of the Library for faculty and students. A solution is sometimes found in student help, which has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is partly in the insight and training given to students by this occupation, thru which some of them may be induced to enter the library field; the disadvantage is that unprofessional and intermittent help hampers an administration in bringing the service of a library up to capacity. There are, nevertheless, some classes of work in which student help is entirely adequate. Yet it is to be hoped that gifts and appropriations, not merely for buildings, but for current expenses, may enable our educational institutions to do justice to the library part of their service.

ONE of the perpetual problems of a university library is the relative value of departmental libraries in comparison with the central library, a question not unrelated with the more modest one of classroom libraries in schools. Where there are abundant funds, duplication solves the question—but will there ever be funds adequate for the work possible to our libraries, whether in colleges or in schools or in serving the public at large? The departmental library means oftentimes a more intensive use of the books, while the central library means a more extensive use of them. The departmental library system has been on the increase for some years, but possibly the pendulum may now swing in the opposite direction, as Dr. Andrews' paper suggests. The University of Minnesota has already adopted the policy of curtailing departmental libraries with a view to increasing the service of the central library. Of course, a chief solution of the problem is in good cataloging, so that the catalog of the central library gives full information as to books to be found in the departmental libraries. Another is an administrative method which permits the resources of the departmental libraries to be promptly available in connection with the central library, when needed for comparative purposes, as when a student in astronomy needs to consult the latest treatises on chemistry. There is nothing more annoying in library practice than the answer that a book is "in use," when it may mean that it is locked up in a departmental library or in the hands of a careless professor and thus fails to be available when and where it is most needed.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

CHICAGO MID-WINTER MEETINGS

THE Mid-Winter Meetings will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 31, 1924, to January 3, 1925. Meetings of committees are planned also for December 30 and January 4.

Among the groups to hold meetings are the A. L. A. Council, League of Library Commissions, University librarians, College librarians, Normal school librarians, Hospital librarians, catalogers, Bibliographical Society of America, the Executive Board, the Editorial Committee, Committee on Education, Board of Education for Librarianship, the Commission on the Library and Adult Education, Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, and perhaps others.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMS

A. L. A. COUNCIL OPEN MEETINGS

January 1, 2, 3, 10 a.m.

Probable topics for discussion:

Library Extension. What can the A. L. A. do to assist in the development of libraries for the fifty or sixty millions of Americans who are now without them? President Meyer has asked Mr. Milton J. Ferguson to open the discussion.

The Brussels Institute. The Executive Board has asked Dr. Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Bibliography, to report on the reorganization of the Brussels Institute, and to make recommendations concerning the part which the A. L. A. might take in its affairs, also in other bibliographical enterprises.

Provisional Report on the Library and Adult Education. Mr. Jennings.

Provisional Report of the Board of Education for Librarianship. Mr. Strohm.

The Survey. Dr. Bostwick and Mr. Thompson.

Legal Opinion on the use of War Funds. Referred last year to Mr. Meyer as chairman of the Committee on Library War Service Activities.

Petition to the Council from Training Class Instructors, asking that a Training Class Section be created.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Saturday, January 3, 2:30 p.m.

BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Chairman, Adam Strohm, Detroit Public Library.

Wednesday, December 31, 2:30 p.m. (Open Meeting).

CATALOGERS' CONFERENCE

Chairman, Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings, St. Paul Public Library.

Friday, January 2, 4:30 p.m.

An informal conference of catalogers and classifiers, to which all interested in the bibliographical problems of catalogers and classifiers are invited. The formation of regional groups of catalogers will be one of the subjects discussed.

MIDDLE-WEST COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

Secretary, Iva M. Butlin, Beloit College Library, Beloit, Wisconsin.

Friday, January 2, 2:30 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Chairman, Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education.

Thursday, January 1, 2:30 p.m.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS

Chairman, Perrie Jones, St. Paul Public Library.

Friday, January 2, 2:30 p.m.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

President, Milton J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento, California.

Friday, January 2, 2:30 p.m.

Library Commission Problems: A Symposium. The Survey. Leader, C. Seymour Thompson. What can the League do for adult education? Leader, M. S. Dudgeon. Relationship in small communities between the school library and the public library and the proper utilization of the school library. To what extent should school requests be supplied by the Commission? Leader, Arthur R. Curry.

Library visits.

a. How much help should the Commission give?
b. What should visits aim to accomplish?
c. How long a time should the visitor remain at each library? Leader, Julia A. Robinson.

Fixed groups versus open shelf collections for loan thru traveling libraries. Leader, Clara F. Baldwin.

Library meetings. Leader, Anna May Price.

Business meeting.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Chairman, Gertrude Buck, Library of the State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.

Saturday, January 3, 2:30 p.m.

Report of library training board meeting. Gertrude Buck, Milwaukee, Wis.

Library training board of the elementary school teacher. Harriet A. Wood, St. Paul, Minn.

Surveys of children's reading. Lillah Webster, Wellesley, Mass.

Adult education in teacher-training libraries. W. H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas.

Indiana's experiment. Della F. Northey, Indianapolis.

General discussion following each presentation.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

Chairman, Olive S. Jones, Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.

Thursday, January 1, 2:30 p.m.

Friday, January 2, 2:30 p.m.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NEW England School Library Association members held their seventh fall meeting at Manchester (N. H.) High School Library, to which they were welcomed by Hal R. Eaton, principal.

Ways in which the state library can help librarians and teachers were explained by Miss Alice Pray, state librarian; Frank P. Morse, Massachusetts Supervisor of Secondary Education, spoke of the library as a neglected factor in secondary education with practical illustrations from reports of schools visited and by statistics as to full-time and part-time librarians in New England high schools; Willard P. Lewis spoke from his own experience on earlier instruction in the use of the library in the public schools; pictorial aids to school librarians and teachers including a number of exceptional lists for reading, story book illustrations, educational post-cards and pamphlets were presented by Frances Hobart, secretary of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission. Mr. H. B. Preston of Henniker drew from his experience in teaching literature for his paper on "Modern Fiction in the High School Library." If you will have the young boy read, said he, you must show him that the book is approved by a jury of his peers.

LUCY B. PROCTOR, *Secretary*.

BOSTON CATALOGERS

THE Boston Group of Catalogers and Classifiers dined together at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, on November 12, 52 members representing 22 libraries being present.

The program was continued at the Massachusetts State Library in the near vicinity, interesting summaries of the meetings of the Catalog Section at the A. L. A,. meeting held at Saratoga being given.

Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, chairman of the Group and chief cataloger of the State Library, then gave a concise account of the collection of books and the policy of the library with the aims of its catalog. The members thoroly enjoyed the inspection of the Library under the guidance of different members of the Staff. Type-written statements "Points to discuss and observe" were given to each guest. Technical exhibits including temporary binders for unbound pamphlets and methods of reinforcing loose covers were shown. Several trays from the card catalog were carefully labeled and displayed to show the methods of cataloging, filing and the use of guide cards.

The precious Bradford Manuscript entitled "History of Plimoth Plantation" and known as the "Log of the Mayflower" was on exhibition.

FLORA E. WISE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK REGIONAL CATALOGERS GROUP

SEVENTY members of the group met at the Smith College Club on the evening of November 11. Miss MacPherson, of the Committee on Relations with the A. L. A., reported on the luncheon of representatives of regional groups held at Saratoga, and told of the forming of new regional groups all over the country. Miss Child reported that the number of catalogers now on the rolls of the Group is over two hundred. Circular letters were sent to over two hundred special libraries, Miss Barker said. Miss Hinman announced plans for the rest of the year, to include a trip to New Haven on Lincoln's birthday, and an evening meeting in May, for which anyone inter-

ested is urged to send suggestions to her at the New York Public Library. Miss Hedrich, of Washington, brought greetings from the Washington group, which invited us to attend their meeting in Baltimore on November 25.

The subject for the evening, "The Two Library Step-children, Serials and Documents; what shall we do to improve their reputation among catalogers?" was discussed by Miss Roys of Columbia University, Miss Fuller of Yale, Miss Rapfogel of the Engineering Societies Library, Miss Keller of the Documents Division of the New York Public Library, Miss Lubetsky of the New York Public Library, and Miss Smith of the University of Michigan.

MARGARET ROYS, *Secretary.*

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

AT the opening session of the Missouri Library Association's twenty-fourth annual meeting at Springfield, October 23-25, Dr. T. W. Nadal, president of Drury College, stressed the value of reading and cited in an interesting way a number of students whose lives had been immensely enriched by reading certain great books which he mentioned.

Other valuable contributions included those of H. O. Severance on adult religious education, pointing out a number of practical ways to increase the reading of religious books and urging librarians to co-operate with church, schools and other religious organizations to this end; James A. McMillan on "The Business of Being a University Librarian"; Charles H. Compton on some recent publications helpful to librarians; Mary Noordman of the St. Louis Public Library on libraries in Holland, her native country; Virginia Craig of Springfield State Teachers' College, on "The Possible Uses of Books," including their soporific and sedative properties as well as the results obtained from them as irritants, for example, the writings of H. L. Mencken; and E. C. Wells, Maryville State Teachers' College Librarian, on high school libraries in Missouri, telling something of the aid that was being given them by his library and of the more extensive assistance which should be rendered by a state agency.

At the Friday evening dinner, at the Chamber of Commerce, humor was supplied by Winifred F. Ticer and Forrest Spaulding who were called upon for toasts. Irving Bundy, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission spoke frankly on the commission's affairs, stating that the reducing of the appropriations by the last legislature had seriously affected the Commission's work and pointing out the disastrous effect on library progress in Missouri the handicapping of the state agency would have. Mr. Severance and Mr. Compton urged the Association to get behind the Commission in its efforts to secure added appropriations from the next legislature, and Jane Morey, Harriet M. Horine and Mr. Compton, chairman, were appointed a committee to aid in these efforts.

At the business session, Mr. Severance, chairman, Mr. Wells and Sadie Kent, were appointed a committee to co-operate with the Committee on Education of the A. L. A. Invitations from the Iowa Association to a regional A. L. A. meeting to be held in Sioux City in 1925, and from the Kansas Association to a similar regional meeting at Wichita, were referred to the incoming executive committee, but the association expressed its willingness to join in a regional meeting.

Officers for the coming year are: Charles H. Compton, president; Helen Birch, vice-president; Florence B. Currie, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Lindsay, treasurer.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ONLY one was lacking in the attendance at the thirtieth meeting of the Nebraska Library Association held at the Omaha Public Library, October 15-17, to reach the record attendance of 1919. The register showed 98 people present. The program was full without being crowded. It followed a two-day library institute conducted by Nellie Williams, secretary of the public library commission.

Book selection was the general topic of the opening session. Edith Tobitt of Omaha discussed the choice of fiction for a public library, referring to the paper by Helen E. Haines in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15, 1924, and reiterating that selection rather than censorship is the province of the public library. Mabel Harris, librarian of the Teachers College Library of the University of Nebraska added a third group of readers to the usual classification of adults and children—adolescents. She urged her hearers to keep their standards high for the sake of the adolescent even tho they did sometimes disappoint the adult readers. This group particularly needs the best representative literature of all kinds. Martha Fodge of the Walnut High School, Omaha, presented a paper on "The Teacher and Librarian in the World of Books."

The Committee of Five rendered a report on Nebraska library standards in a summary by Mary McQuaid, and was continued for another year.

As a pleasant beginning to a meeting in the interests of school libraries the association adjourned on Thursday noon to Omaha's fine new Technical High School building, where a delightful lunch was served in the practice cafeteria. May Ingles, in charge of the splen-

didly equipped library, described the plan of administration in taking care of the 3500 students by which each has a library period each day, with the fullest freedom to read as he may choose. At the afternoon session Leon Smith, assistant superintendent of the Omaha schools, discussed the maximum use of the school library, urging the importance of the physical features of the library and the absolute need of a trained full-time librarian. Principal Dwight E. Porter said that the vocational trend of the Technical High School is frankly only a bait to bring people of a certain type in touch with educational interests. The library is the center of its program, the hub of the wheel, and the plan of giving every student at least one library period during the day has for its purpose to teach him to know the library as a tool and to learn a certain social self-control thru the entire freedom of movement. Eleanor Wheeler of North Platte discussed public library work with the schools and the possibilities of its usefulness.

Officers: President, Bertha Baumer, Omaha Public Library; first vice-president, Anna Johnson, Madison; second vice-president, Madalene Hillis, Medical College Library, University of Nebraska, Omaha; secretary-treasurer, Marguerite Nesbit, Public Library Commission, Lincoln.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

AT the Executive Committee's meeting in Stockton October 20th, for the purpose of outlining the work for the year, there were present: President Parkinson, Vice-president Helen T. Kennedy, Secretary-treasurer Hazel G. Gibson, Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, Essae M. Culver, Jeannette M. Drake, Milton J. Ferguson, Charleton B. Joeckel, and Ida M. Reagan. It was voted to hold the 1925 annual meeting at Eureka, Humboldt County, the date to approximate as closely as possible that of the American Library Association, so that those attending the C. L. A. may go on to the A. L. A. without returning home. The theme for the year's work will be Adult Education, and in pursuance of this the Executive Committee endorsed a plan of co-operating with the University of California Extension Division in the outlining and publishing of reading courses for the libraries.

HAZEL G. GIBSON, *Secretary.*

SOUTHWESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

IN the report of the meeting of the Southwestern Library Association in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15, p. 893-895, the following errors should be noted: The paper on the libraries' opportunities with reference to the illiteracy crusade was prepared by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, author of "Moonlight Schools," not by Elizabeth West, state librarian of Texas; the vice-president for Arkansas is Miss, not Mrs. Beatrice Prall; and the speaker from Mexico, who gave an address on the relation of art to science and religion, was Sr. Rafael Yela Gunther, not Rafael Heliodoro Valle.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

Amended rules for certifying high school librarians and for requiring the schools of New York State to employ certified librarians are summarized below. All communications regarding the matter should be addressed to Library Extension Division, School Libraries Section, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

It is proposed to issue a life certificate valid in any high school in the state to an applicant who has graduated from an approved college or university and has completed one year's full work in an approved library school. Evidence of the completion of a full course in an approved high school or equivalent institution and in addition five school years of approved experience may be offered in lieu of the first requirement.

A five-year certificate is to be granted to an applicant submitting proof of completion of a full course in an approved high school or similar institution. The second requirement is one year's full work in a library school, or instead, evidence of graduation from an approved teacher-librarian course in any normal school or college for teachers in the state, or of a completed course of library instruction of not less than six weeks' full work in an approved library school or training agency, and in addition to either of the above qualifications five school years of approved experience in a school library. Such certificate is renewable upon evidence that satisfactory work has been done for at least three of the five years for which the certificate was issued.

The requirements for a three-year certificate are to be the same as for the five-year, except that while no experience is required of graduates from a teacher-librarian course, all others must show a successful library experience of two years averaging at least ten hours per week of the school year. The certificate is renewable upon evidence that satisfactory work has been done for at least two of the three years. It is valid in any school in the state except one having an enrolment of 1,000 pupils or over.

One-year certificates are to be issued to applicants having a high school education and showing the satisfactory completion of not less than six weeks' full work in an approved library school or training agency, and will be valid in any school except one having an enrolment of 500 pupils or over.

Employment of School Librarians

Providing these rules are adopted, after September 1, 1926, every academic school having an enrolment of 200 pupils or over will be required to employ a qualified head school librarian as follows: Schools of at least 200 enrolment, a person holding a one-year certificate or one of higher grade, who shall devote at least one school period each school day to school library work; of 300 enrolment, a similar person, devoting two school periods a day to library work; of 500 enrolment, person holding a three-year certificate or one of higher grade, employed for three daily periods; of 800 enrolment, person of similar qualifications, devoting half of each school day to library work; of 1500 enrolment, holder of a five-year certificate, devoting the entire school day to school library work. A school having an enrolment of 1500 pupils or over will be required to employ as head school librarian a person who holds a school librarian's permanent certificate, and such head school librarian shall devote all of the school day to school library work.

School districts or cities maintaining more than one academic school will employ as head librarian for each such school a person who holds a school librarian's certificate of the grade required by the number of pupils enrolled in such school, who shall devote all of the school day to school library work.

No one shall be deprived of his position by reason of failure to hold a certificate of the grade required if his appointment has been made prior to September 1, 1926.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids. At the suggestion of the City Commission the Board of Education has recently authorized a bond issue of $175,000 for the purpose of building the West Side Branch Library.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. The new library of the University of Minnesota was dedicated on the evening of October 31. Dr. William Watts Folwell, president-emeritus and first president and librarian of the University, presided. The principal address, "Learning and Education," was given by Dean Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia University, and former head of the Department of Philosophy at Minnesota. President Fred B. Snyder, of the Board of Regents, made the formal presentation. President Lotus D. Coffman, of the University, gave the address of acceptance, and Frank K. Walter, university librarian, responded on behalf of the library staff. James Thayer Gerould, librarian of Princeton University and university librarian at Minnesota, 1906-20, delivered an address on "The Function of the Library in the University." More than four hundred were present, including about sixty college presidents and deans who were delegates to the meeting of the Association of American Universities, in session at the time. It is interesting to note that every *de facto* librarian the university has had was present: William Watts Folwell, president and librarian, 1869-1906; James Thayer Gerould, 1906-20; Ina Firkins, acting librarian, 1919-20; Frank K. Walter, 1921-date.

IOWA

Iowa City. The University of Iowa Libraries, of which John Boynton Kaiser is director, issue a pamphlet on the facilities and service of the libraries (32p., pap.), which, besides going into unusually full detail in describing these facilities and in giving directions for finding and borrowing a book, has a section of suggestions for compiling a bibliography and another showing the advantages of librarianship for the college graduate. Two new undergraduate study halls were opened this fall on the first floor of the Old Chemistry Building, and are open from 7:50 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fifty individual desks are provided in one of these rooms and one hundred and eight individual study tables in the other.

READY DEC. 20th

Short Plays *from* AMERICAN HISTORY *and* LITERATURE

For Classroom Use In Grammar Schools

By OLIVE M. PRICE

Preface by Dr. WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON
Superintendent Pittsburgh Public Schools

CONTENTS

LANTERN LIGHT
A Play of New England Witchcraft

EVANGELINE
Based on Longfellow's Poem

HIAWATHA
Based on Longfellow's Poem

LITTLE LADY DRESDEN
An Incident at Mount Vernon

AROUND THE BLUE WIGWAM
A Play about Pocahontas and Captain John Smith

WHITE ASTERS
An Americanization Playlet

MEMORIES
A Commencement Pageant
Notes on Staging, Costumes, etc.

In One Bound Volume Price $1.75, Postpaid

One-Act Plays *for* STAGE *and* STUDY

A Collection of Twenty-five Masterpieces by American, English and Irish Dramatists

Preface by AUGUSTUS THOMAS

CONTENTS

THE MAN UPSTAIRS*	By Augustus Thomas
THE MAYOR AND THE MANICURE	By George Ade
THE RED OWL*	By William Gillette
THE GIRL*	By Edward Peple
DECEIVERS	By W. C. De Mille
SUCH A CHARMING YOUNG MAN	By Zoe Akins
PEACE MANŒUVRES	By Richard Harding Davis
THE LITTLE FATHER OF THE WILDERNESS*	By Austin Strong and Lloyd Osbourne
THE DYING WIFE*	By Laurette Taylor
A FLOWER OF YEDDO	By Victor Mapes
THE RECTOR	By Rachel Crothers
THE ROBBERY	By Clare Kummer
JUDGE LYNCH*	By J. W. Rogers, Jr.
MOONSHINE	By Arthur Hopkins
THE WIDOW OF WASDALE HEAD	By Sir Arthur Pinero
DOLLY'S LITTLE BILLS*	By Henry Arthur Jones
THE MAN IN THE BOWLER HAT	By A. A. Milne
HANGING AND WIVING*	By J. Hartley Manners
PHIPPS	By Stanley Houghton
SPREADING THE NEWS	By Lady Gregory
OP-O'-ME-THUMB	By F. Fenn and Richard Pryce
WEALTH AND WISDOM*	By Oliphant Down
THE GHOST OF JERRY BUNDLER	By W. W. Jacobs
LONESOME-LIKE	By Harold Brighouse
A MINUET	By Louis N. Parker

**Plays thus marked are here published for the first time.*
In one bound volume, Price, $3.15, postpaid

SAMUEL FRENCH Incorporated 1898 **25 W. 45th St., New York City**

T. R. EDWARDS, Managing Director

(Send 4c. for our new 256-page catalog describing thousands of plays.)

INSECTS ARE INTERESTING

Read **Personality of Insects** and know the Insect Carpenters, Engineers, Electricians, Farmers, Dairymen, Radio Experts, Soldiers, Thieves, Murderers, Slavekeepers, Modistes, Haberdashers, Perfumers, Distillers, Aviators, Balloonists, also Insect Habits, Government, Arts and Sciences.

"Out-Fabres Fabre—the greatest accumulation of spectacular, awe-inspiring, wonder-provoking, breath-catching, smile-producing, thought-encouraging, shocking, stimulating, colorful facts, incidents, experiences, episodes, epics and performances."—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

An extremely interesting and instructive book by Royal Dixon and Brayton Eddy, captivating and authentic.

247 Pages—Handsomely Illustrated—Price $3.00.

C. W. CLARK CO. -:- 235 West 23rd Street -:- New York

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Viewpoints in modern drama, prepared by F. K. W. Drury, as one of the Viewpoint series published by the A. L. A., is about to go to the printer. This will be nearly twice as large as the other numbers of the Viewpoints series. Mr. Drury describes and characterizes 367 modern dramas and gives acting facts on each. He also includes annotated lists on the modern drama analysis collections of plays.

A title and subject index to the Ten-Book Lists of which 106 were issued with the weekly list of new books by the Boston Public Library 1922-1924, has been published by the Library The ten-book lists are no longer published weekly, but will be issued from time to time as guides to topics of current interest on special occasions, such as anniversaries or meetings. The lists were edited by Lucien E. Taylor of the catalog department.

"The Library and its Organization," selected by Gertrude Gilbert Drury, chief instructor in the St. Louis Library School, forms the fourth in the Classics of American Librarianship series edited by Dr. Bostwick and published by the H. W. Wilson Company. Readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will recognize many old friends, thirty-two of the sixty articles reprinted having first appeared in the JOURNAL, which recalls the fact that in the third of the series, "The Library and Society," selected by Dr. Bostwick, twenty-nine of the forty-eight classics were from the JOURNAL.

Librarians whether concerned principally with children's or adults' reading will find much that is of interest in Willis L. Uhl's "The Materials of Reading" which aims at facilitating selection and organization of reading materials by presenting an interpretation of the experiences of teachers and investigators. The book, written primarily for the teacher of reading and literature, contains chapters on the vocabularies of "readers," the grading of content, physical conditions of reading, the social worth of reading, remedial work, the measurement of progress, the foundation and application of standards for selection and organization, and many others, illustrated and amplified by many bibliographical references. (New York: Silver, Burdett, 1924. 386p. $1.80.)

Several textbooks to be brought out by the A. L. A. Editorial Committee are in preparation: Carl B. Roden reports satisfactory progress on the Book selection textbook; Asa Wynkoop will prepare the textbook on the American public library movement, which he hopes to have ready for distribution as an anniversary volume in 1926; John Adams Lowe will write the book on general library administration, and Isadore G. Mudge has been assembling material for a book on reference work which she hopes to have ready for publication within the next year or two.

Adult Education and the Library is the title of a series of bulletins to be published eight times a year by the A. L. A. Commission on the Library and Adult Education: As a means of circulating information about what libraries are doing in adult education . . . ; to encourage librarians to evaluate the work of their libraries . . and to experiment with new ideas for the better interests of their communities . . . ; to stimulate the study . . . of the relation of the library to other agencies of adult education; to promote cooperation . . . : and to keep librarians and the public informed of the aim, progress and findings of the Commission.

A statement of the aims of the Commission and a selected list of readings on adult education fill this first welcome number. The second number will appear about December 15, and will contain a statement of the proposed study of the Commission and an annotated list of adult education agencies.

"Mrs. Ledbetter discloses an unusual and most touching appreciation of those well-nigh indefinable qualities which constitute the mental make-up of the Pole in America," says *Poland*. "No surer counsellor could be desired by those who wish to deal with the Poles if they have first come to the realization that a psychological understanding must inevitably precede any successful attempt to interchange ideas."

In "The Polish Immigrant and his Reading," just published by the A. L. A., Mrs. Ledbetter carefully analyzes the characteristics of the Pole and briefly surveys Polish literature. Her statements about the works of individual authors are guide posts to the uninitiated, and the annotated list of about 200 books together with helpful suggestions about publishers, editions, methods of purchase, periodicals, newspapers, etc., will be welcomed by librarians as a practical and inspiring aid in their work.

HANDSOME LOOSELEAF
11"x14"—40 SHEET

POSTER STAMP PORTFOLIO

CONTAINING 400 COLOR REPRODUCTIONS OF THE

WORLD'S BEST POSTERS

FOR IDEAS, INSPIRATION AND BEAUTIFUL COLOR SCHEMES

Artists, Advertisers and Collectors

PRICE **$10.00** POSTPAID
18 SHEET PORTFOLIOS $5.00

A. BROUN :: 65 Irving Place :: New York

LIBRARIANS and BOOK BUYERS

FOR

PUBLIC, SCHOOL, or INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

should send for our new book list in order to check the bargains in

BOOKS "USED BY A FEW—GOOD AS NEW"
UNUSED BOOKS AT REMAINDER PRICES
NEW BOOKS AT FULL DISCOUNTS

HERE ARE THE REASONS WHY:

Used Fiction and Non-Fiction

These are not second-hand, but have been rented in Womrath's Library and withdrawn in excellent condition at prices far less than new copies.

New Books of All Kinds

At maximum discounts. We will gladly price your lists, answer questions, and help you generally in the selection of your books.

Publishers' Over Stocks

We have the pick of the American market—and our prices are lower than the average. Many of the books are not obtainable at a reduced price from any other dealer.

Transportation at Our Expense

And you receive in one shipment all the classes of books the average library purchases, thus saving you time, trouble and much expense.

A Catalog Embodying These Features Is Issued Regularly
You Cannot Afford to Be Off Our List
Be sure to send for this New Catalog

ARTHUR R. WOMRATH, Inc.

Public Library Department

21 West 45th Street **New York, N. Y.**

AMONG LIBRARIANS

BOWERMAN, George F., completes his twentieth year as librarian of the District of Columbia Library on December 3. The trustees and staff of the Library will celebrate by a reception to Dr. Bowerman.

CARSON, Jessie M., 1903 Pittsburgh, is now head of the Children's Division of the Extension Department, New York Public Library.

MCCURDY, Robert M., 1903 New York State, appointed librarian of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord.

MACNAIR, Rebecca S., 1913 New York State, promoted to the headship of the Book Order department of the Los Angeles County Library. She has been connected with this library since the fall of 1916.

MCWILLIAMS, Mildred, 1922 Pittsburgh, is now assistant librarian, Westinghouse High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANNING, Ethelwyn, 1911 Pittsburgh, is now librarian of the Frick Art Reference Library, New York City.

METHVEN, Mildred L., 1922-23 New York State, has resigned her position in the Minneapolis Public Library to become librarian of the Public Library of Faribault, Minn.

MILLER, Ruth T., 1917 Pittsburgh, is now in charge of Normal School Library, Jamaica, Long Island.

MOON, Edith G., 1913 Pittsburgh, appointed director of First Day Instruction, Friends Yearly Meeting, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Margery Clark" [Margery C. Quigley and Mary Clark] of the Endicott (N. Y.) Public Library have just published a second nursery book with Messrs. Doubleday-Page. It is "The Poppy Seed Cakes," illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham, which in about one hundred and fifty bright pages gives us Auntie Katushka of the bright red shawl and the bag of presents, Andrewshek and Erminka, poppy seed cakes, goat, goose, swan, chickens, dog, cat, red-topped boots and other delights, specially blended for little folk from three to seven. ($2.)

NELSON, Peter, 1906 New York State, has accepted the position of assistant State Historian, New York State Education Department. He has been connected with the manuscripts and history section of the New York State Library since 1910 and head of the section since 1920. He is succeeded by Edward F. Rowse of the class of 1925.

NIELSEN, M. C., has joined the A. L. A. Headquarters staff as disbursing officer.

PRICE, Marian, 1916 New York State, librarian of the Parlin Library, Everett, Mass., has resigned to accept the librarianship of one of the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SQUIRE, Eva M., 1917 Pittsburgh, appointed head of children's department, Kansas City Public Library.

VAN SANT, Clara, 1918 New York State, has gone to Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, as librarian for the academic year.

WEAD, Eunice, 1904 New York State, who has been curator of rare books at the University of Michigan Library since 1917, has recently been made assistant custodian of the William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor.

WEAD, Katherine H., 1914 Pittsburgh, is librarian, South Side High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITEMAN, Edna, 1904 Pittsburgh, is temporarily at Mentor (Ohio) School Library, where she is cataloging and organizing the book collection.

WHITTEMORE, Dilla, 1921 Pittsburgh, is assistant, A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois.

YUAN, Tung-Li, 1923 New York State, is now in Canton, China, helping to organize the public and university libraries.

Additions recently made to the staff of the Seattle Public Library are: Della Dunmore, 1916 Simmons, formerly of the Newark Public Library, and Ariel Stephens, 1923 Los Angeles, have been added to the reference department; Ruth Dennis, 1924, and Thelma Martin, 1924 Western Reserve, and Mildred O'Neal, 1921-1922 Illinois, are new in the branch department; Martha Lucas and Margaret Shotwell, both of 1923 Washington, Ruth Russell, 1924 Washington, Trotman Barrow, from the Brooklyn Public Library, and Jean Hennessy, from the Somerville Public Library, have been appointed children's librarians; Agnes McMillan has come from Oahu College, Honolulu, to the schools division; Jessie L. Lindo, 1912 Western Reserve, formerly of the Cleveland Public Library, has joined the cataloging staff.

Do Chivers Bindings Wear Too Well?

A Librarian has a grievance to voice—a complaint to make:

"Chivers Bindings are *too* good. Something cheaper will serve as well. The intact covers have to be thrown away when the paper is worn out."

BUT, it has never been argued that cheap clothes and poor shoes should be worn because eventually they would have to be discarded.

Binding is the last thing, not the first thing, that should give way in the construction of books.

CHIVERS BINDINGS are Economical: Enduring: Attractive

SATISFACTORY

CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY

911-913 Atlantic Avenue **Brooklyn, New York**

Like An Elixir of Youth

Little more than a year old, the "Toronto Method" of book repairing is already proving its worth in hundreds of libraries, large and small. These libraries find that it saves both time and money and that it combines simplicity with lasting results.

An illustrated pamphlet describing how to repair books by the "Toronto Method" will be sent free upon request.

GAYLORD BROTHERS
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

More Than A Supply House,—
A Library Service Institution.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE. *See* FARM MANAGEMENT; FORAGE PLANTS; LIVE STOCK.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. *See* LIVE STOCK.

ART—APPRECIATION

Neuhaus, Karl E. The appreciation of art. Ginn. 2p. bibl. O. $3.

ART—HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Magonigle, Harold V. The nature, practice and history of art. Scribner. 4p. bibl. D. $2.50.

BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. *See* PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

BUSINESS ECONOMICS. *See* ECONOMICS.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING.

New York State Dept. of Labor. Division of Industrial Hygiene The hazards due to the exhaust from gasoline motors. Albany. Bibl. (Special bull. no. 127.)

CHEMISTRY—HISTORY.

Stillman, John M. The story of early chemistry. Appleton. 14p. bibl. O. $4.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Hodgkins, Mary D. H., *ed.* The Atlantic treasury of childhood stories. Atlantic. 4p. bibl. O. $3.50.

Hunt, Clara W., *and others, comps.* The book shelf for boys and girls from nursery rhyme to grown up time. 1924-1925. Bowker. 50p. O. pap.

CITY PLANNING. *See* HOUSING.

COUNTRY PLANNING

Waugh, Frank A., *comp.* Country planning: a selected bibliography. Russell Sage Foundation. *Bulletin.* Oct. 1924. 4p. 10c.

CZECH LITERATURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Chudoba, F. A short survey of Czech literature. Dutton. 4p. bibl. D. $2.25.

DICKENS, CHARLES. *See* GISSING, GEORGE.

ECONOMICS

Stephenson, James. The principles of business economics. Pitman. 3p. bibl. O. $3.

See also U. S.—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

ENVIRONMENT

Thorpe, Malcolm R., *ed.* Organic adaptation to environment. Yale. Bibls. O. $4.

ETHNOLOGY

Huntington, Ellsworth. The character of races; as influenced by physical environment, natural selection and historical development. Scribner. 4p. bibl. O. $5.

EXPERIENCE. *See* PSYCHOLOGY.

FARM MANAGEMENT

App, Frank. Farm economics, management and distribution. Lippincott. Bibls. O. $3. (Farm manuals).

FORAGE PLANTS

Sampson, Arthur W. Native American forage plants. Wiley. Bibls. O. $5.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY

Bates, C. G. Forest types in the central Rocky Mountains as affected by climate and soil. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. Oct. 6, 1924. (Dept. bull. no. 1233.)

FRANCE—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS. *See* WOMEN.

GEOLOGY

Nickles, J. M. Bibliography of North American geology for 1921-1922. U. S. Geological Survey. 272p. (Bull. 758.)

GISSING, GEORGE

Gissing, George. Critical studies of the works of Charles Dickens, with an introd. and bibl. of Gissing by Temple Scott. New York: Greenberg. 5p. bibl. O. $3

GOVERNMENT

Merriam, Charles E., and Harry E. Barnes, *eds.* A history of political theories, recent times. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. $2.25.

HEADLINES, NEWSPAPER

Mahin, Helen O. The development and significance of the newspaper headline. Ann Arbor, Mich.: George Wahr. 3p. bibl. O. $1.75.

HINDUISM. *See* MYTHOLOGY, INDIAN.

HOUSING

Recent books and reports on housing, zoning and town planning. 105 East 22nd st., New York: National Housing Assn. *Housing Betterment.* August 1924. p. 316-336.

INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA—RELIGION

Morris, Cora. Stories from mythology: North American. Marshall Jones. 4p. bibl. D. $2.50.

INVESTMENT TRUST

Speaker, L. M. The investment trust. Shaw. Bibl. $1.75.

INVESTMENTS

Nash, B. D. Investment banking in England. Shaw. Bibl. $1.75.

LABOR UNIONS

Galster, A. E. The labor movement in the shoe industry: with special reference to Philadelphia. Ronald. Bibl. (Thesis, Ph.D., Univ. of Ill.)

LAND VALUATION

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Agricultural and Mechanical College. Division of Farm and Ranch Economics. The relation between rents and agricultural land values in theory and in practice. College Station. Bibl. Feb. 1924. (Bull. no. 318.)

LAW

Cardozo, Benjamin N. The growth of the law. Yale. Bibl. footnotes. D. $1.75.

Cohen, Julius H. The law: business or profession? 150 Nassau st, New York: G. A. Jennings Co. 4p. bibl. D. $4.50.

LEISURE. *See* WOMEN.

LIVE STOCK

Harper, Merritt W. Animal husbandry for schools; new and rev. ed. Macmillan. Bibls. O. $2.40.

MEXICO. *See* U. S.—FOREIGN RELATIONS—MEXICO.

MUMMIES

Smith, Grafton E. and Warren R. Dawson. Egyptian mummies. Dial Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. $8.

MYTHOLOGY, INDIAN

Macfie, J. M. Myths and legends of India; an introd. to the study of Hinduism. Scribner. Bibl. O. $2.75.

MYTHOLOGY, NORTH AMERICAN. *See* INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA—RELIGION.

NEWSPAPER HEADLINES. *See* HEADLINES.

OHIO—FINANCE

Bogart, E. L. Internal improvements and state debt in Ohio: an essay in economic history. Longmans. Bibl. $2.50.

OKLAHOMA—HISTORY

Buchanan, J. S., and E. E. Dale. A history of Oklahoma. Norman: Authors. Bibl.

PARIS—DESCRIPTION (GUIDE-BOOKS)

Baedeker, Karl. Paris and its environs with

We want you to buy from us

because we know that our prices fit your BUDGET and our varied stock covers your needs.

ADDITIONS

to our line this Fall include several useful items for extension work in CITY, TOWNSHIP, and COUNTY.

WRITE

for information concerning our NEW book or package carrier—our fibre wood box for shipping books, and our kraft paper bag with cord handles for carrying several volumes.

ORDER NOW

Library Supplies for the Winter, and include BOOK CARDS, manila or white, blank top or ruled top, book pockets. plain or printed as directed.

Democrat Printing Company

Winifred F. Ticer, Librarian,

Madison, Wis.

Karl W. Hiersemann

NEW *and* SECOND-HAND

BOOKSELLER

Library Agent

Königstrasse 29 Leipzig (Germany)

Begs to draw the attention of Librarians and Private Collectors to the following important publication of which he bought the remaining stock:

Bibliothek des Litterarischen Vereins in Stuttgart

266 vols. (as far as out) demy 8vo

Tübingen und Stuttgart 1892-1916. Partly in anastatic or photographic reprint.

Price: Paper covers.....$1400.—

or Half cloth.....$1520.—

The "Litterarische Verein" at Stuttgart was founded in 1839 as a scientific Society of Bibliophiles with the aim of editing unpublished valuable manuscripts or reprints of rare old books of the German and Romance literatures mostly of the 14th to the 16th century.

It is to the German student what the "Early English text Society" is to the English.

Each volume sold separately. Full list post free on application.

routes from London to Paris; 10th rev. ed. Scribner. 3p. bibl. $3.50.

PEACE

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Librarian. Peace and the peace movement; select list of references. 28 min. p. Aug. 12, 1924.

PHILOSOPHY

Cunningham, Gustavus W. Problems of philosophy; an introductory survey. Holt. 5p. bibl. O. $3.50.

Otto, Max C. Things and ideals; essays in functional philosophy. Holt. Bibl. footnotes. O. $2.50

Patrick, George T. W. Introduction to philosophy. Houghton. Bibls. D. $2.50.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

Robertson, Thorburn B. Principles of biochemistry; for students of medicine, agriculture and related sciences; 2nd ed. rev. Philadelphia: Lea. Bibls. O. $8.50.

PLATTE RIVER—DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

Cunninghame Graham, Robert G. B. The conquest of the river Plate. Doubleday. 2p. bibl. O. $3.

POLITICAL SCIENCE. *See* GOVERNMENT.

PSYCHOLOGY

Bentley, Isaac M. The field of psychology; a survey of experience—individual, social and genetic. Appleton. Bibl. footnotes. O. $3.50.

RUSSIA—HISTORY

Kornilov, Aleksander. Modern Russian history. Knopf. 17p. bibl. D. $4.

SOCIALISM. *See* UNEMPLOYMENT.

TRADE UNIONS. *See* LABOR UNIONS.

UNEMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

Morley, Felix. Unemployment relief in Great Britain; a study in state socialism. Houghton. Bibl. footnotes. D. $2.

UNITED STATES—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Faulkner, Harold U. American economic history. Harper. Bibls. O. $3.50 (Harper's historical ser.)

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS—MEXICO

Smith, Launa M. American relations with Mexico, Oklahoma City: Harlow Pub. Co. 3p. bibl. D. $2.

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Kimball, Everett. The United States government. Ginn., Bibl. footnotes. O. $3.60.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY—REVOLUTION

Nevins, Allan. The American states during and after the revolution 1775-1789. Macmillan. 14p. bibl. O. $4.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY—1865—

Muzzey, David S. The United States of America; v. II, From the Civil War. Ginn. 28p. bibl. O. $3.60.

VIRGINIA—HISTORY—COLONIAL PERIOD

Sams, Conway W. The conquest of Virginia; the first attempt. 308 Main st., Norfolk, Va,: Author. Bibl. footnotes. $10.

WAGNER, RICHARD. *See* WOMEN.

WALL PAPER

McClelland, Nancy. Historic wall-papers; from their inception to the introduction of machinery. Lippincott. 3p. bibl. Q. $25.

WHALING

Hawes, Charles B. Whaling. Doubleday. Bibl. footnotes. O. $5.

WOMEN

Brink, Louise. Women characters in Richard Wagner; a study in "The Ring of the Nibelung." New York: Nervous and Mental Disease Pub. Co. 4p. bibl. O. pap. apply. (Monograph ser. no. 37.)

Pruette, Lorine. Women and leisure; a study of social waste. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. O. $3.

Schoell, Franck L. La femme française; petite introduction a l'examen de la société française contemporaine. Putnam. 4p. bibl. D. $1.75.

ZONING. *See* HOUSING.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for the insertion of notices in this department.

Answers should be addressed to the respective advertisers, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Those announcing positions open will save unnecessary correspondence by making a statement of their requirements regarding the education, sex, approximate age, health, etc., of candidates for these positions.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian with four years' public library experience would like school, business, or private library position near New York City. M. J. 21.

Normal school and college graduate with library school training, and experience as high school teacher and librarian, also experience in public library positions of responsibility, would like position as librarian of public, normal or high school library. C. L. 20.

Librarian with five years' experience in cataloging and five in general library, indexing and editorial work wants position in college or business library in or near New York. L. U. N.

Wanted (1) children's librarian; and (2) loan desk assistant. Please give education, experience, references, age, and salary expected. Parmly Billings Library, Billings, Montana.

Librarian, college and library school graduate with successful experience in cataloging and reference work and as chief librrian of public nd college libraries, wuld like to hear of position in middle-sized city, preferably in East or Middle-West. AN21.

POSITIONS OFFERED

A public library in a city of 35,000, seventy-five miles from New York, wants an experienced general assistant. Salary according to education and experience. A. M. L.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for the following positions: Junior librarian, Library assistant, Junior library assistant, Minor library assistant.

Examinations for the positions listed above will be held thruout the country on January 7. They are to fill vacancies in the Department of Agriculture, at entrance salaries ranging from $1.140 to $1.860 a year. Advancement in pay may be made without change in assignment up to $2.400 a year for junior librarian. $2.040 a year for library assistant, $1.860 a year for junior library assistant, $1.680 a year for under library assistant, and $1.500 a year for minor library assistant.

Full information and application blanks may be obtined from the United States Civil Service Commission. Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Loose-Leaf Service

Applied to the

NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Solves the recurring problem of keeping biographies of living people up to date in a permanent book of reference.

"Current Volume A," just published, is restricted to living biographies—800 of the most notable Americans of the day. By means of a specially designed loose-leaf or detachable cover the biographies will be revised and amplified periodically, thus keeping them up to date.

Bound in Library Buckram to match the remainder of the set.

Send for list of contents and full particulars

JAMES T. WHITE & CO., ***Publishers***
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

Riverside Library Service School

Long Course **Summer Sessions**
Eleven months

Winter Session, 1925

Ten weeks, beginning January 5th

Courses in Cataloging, Library Law, Administration and Loan Work, Business Libraries, History of Books and Libraries, Children's Literature, Reference Work, Book Selection, Special Lectures in Literature and the Arts.

Riverside, with its unique library, its orange groves and snow-capped mountains, invites you.

For information address

CHARLES F. WOODS, Librarian
Riverside Public Library
Riverside, California

Sanitary, Waterproof, Scratchproof BOOK CLOTH!

How many years has this been needed and longed for by librarians! And now that hope is realized in

WASHABLE FINISH HOLLISTON LIBRARY BUCKRAM

The same strong, durable fabric that is the standard for library binding—no fabric outwears it—with a treatment making it sanitary, waterproof, and scratchproof. It has the feel of book cloth—it is not cold and clammy to touch; it has no odor, it won't necessitate additional insurance—it is no more inflammable than standard Library Buckram. The leading library binders use it—ask about it.

THE HOLLISTON MILLS, INC., Norwood, Mass.
BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

IF BOOKS COULD BE BETTER BOUND WE WOULD DO IT

BUCKRAM BINDINGS WEAR

Whenever possible we are having covers stamped in Holliston Caxton Buckram and experience is proving to hundreds of libraries that there is nothing like it for wearing quality.

If you have not tried HUNTTING BUCKRAM BINDINGS you are missing something worth while.

Book Lists on Request

THE H. R. HUNTTING COMPANY

Myrick Building —::— Springfield, Mass.

ANY BOOK OF ANY PUBLISHER IN ANY BINDING

Rebinding with Art Buckram is ECONOMICAL because it wears longer

Write TODAY for samples

Interlaken Book-Cloth

The standard since 1883

INTERLAKEN MILLS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 THOMAS STREET

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

THE JOHNSTON MAGAZINE HOLDER

JOHNSTON

Library Magazine Holders

This type of Cover is the most successful and well known Magazine Holder for Reading Rooms and Libraries

Strongly and firmly built, they withstand the wear of long and continued usage.

Made in all sizes and styles of binding. Write for Catalog

William G. Johnston Company 1130 Ridge Avenue Pittsburgh · Penna

REËNFORCED REPRINTS

GROSSET AND BURT REPRINTS :: 77 CENTS PER COPY

More DURABLE than publishers' bindings; ordinarily last more than 3 times as long.

More ECONOMICAL than resewed bindings; cost 15 cents less

CONVENIENT; reënforced books open flat.

SERVICEABLE; can be rebound.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES

Librarians are urged to write us for details

LIBRARY BOOK HOUSE :: 17 Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY COMPANY

728 Myrick Bldg. Springfield, Mass.
1965 East 66th St. Cleveland, Ohio
127 W. Peachtree St. Atlanta, Georgia

Librarians interested in

The WATERPROOF LIBRARY BUCKRAM

Manufactured by the Holliston Mills

Can get full information about this material by sending an ordinary 8" book, Fiction or Juvenile, for binding as a free sample of our work

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, LEIPZIG, GERMANY

LIBRARY AGENT

German and Eastern-European Literature of every kind.

Current books — Continuations — Periodical Subscriptions

Out of print books—Bibliographical Information

Write for details about my method of doing business, based on 50 years' experience.

REFERENCES: The Library of Congress, The New York Public Library, the Libraries of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Northwestern University, of the University of Michigan, Illinois, California, Chicago, Pennsylvania, etc.

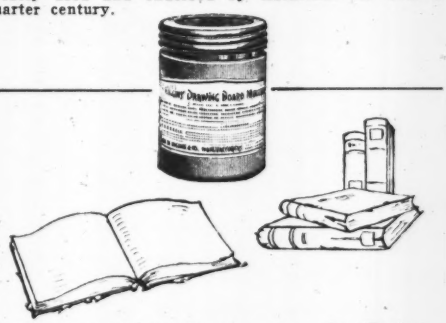
HIGGINS'

Drawing Board and Library Paste

for all Book Mending

HIGGINS' Drawing Board Paste is back again to its prewar standards, composed of the finest raw materials available.

For mending book bindings of either leather or cloth, or for fastening classification marks, it stands without equal, possessing an adhesive strength second to none. Widely used and endorsed by librarians for over a quarter century.



CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO.

271 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicago London

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING

Nearly half of a century in experiencing the needs and requirements of Libraries.

We qualify in the Knowledge.

"CRAFTSTYLE"

THE APEX OF BINDING EFFICIENCY.

Sample binding in Holliston Library Buckram or Half Vici leather on request.

RUZICKA

606 N. EUTAW ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Bindings
FOR LIBRARIES

—made to wear. All hand work; no machine sewing; in buckram or three-quarter cloth at remarkably low prices. All work done in our apprentice school under the direction of

MR. ALFRED DE SAUTY

The finest extra work both in gold tooling and inlay work; carved and modeled leather.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.
731 PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO

A Sane Discussion of Medical Problems Of Interest to the General Public.

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PEOPLE.
By Leonard L. Landis, M. D.

Formerly attached to N. Y. Post-Graduate, Polyclinic and Lebanon Hospitals, Surgeon to Panama R. R.

This is a stimulating book for the student, the practitioner and for the public at large. It is in no sense a technical treatise, but it is written from a wide experience in medical practice and with the modern scholar's attitude toward present-day problems.

Price $3.00. Twenty per cent discount to libraries.

Order from
American Association of Independent Physicians,
140 East 22nd St., New York.

WANTED

U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletins: 1913, Nos. 1, 5, 10, 11, 21, 53; 1915, No. 16; 1916, Nos. 11, 13; 1918, No. 4
Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Jan., 1923.

Address
LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
Iowa City, Ia.

We Manufacture Maps of Every Kind

I Communication maps—road, rail, city and town maps
II Commercial maps for office use
III Wall maps for schools, students' atlases, and separate maps

Write for Estimates

EDUARD GAEBLER'S Neustaedter St. 36
Geographical Institute Leipzig

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS
of every description thoroughly searched for and quickly found
OUR SPECIALTY IS SUPPLYING LIBRARIES
Imperfect sets completed. Back numbers of magazines supplied.
NO CHARGE FOR THIS SERVICE
Send us your want lists for immediate attention
Free announcements on request.
AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
500 Fifth Avenue Dept. L New York

The eternal question
How to Be Free and Happy
Bertrand Russell's
Latest Masterpiece
Price 75 cents clo.
The Rand Book Store
9 East 15th St. New York City

Friendly Adirondack Peaks
by Robert S. Wickham

A little guide book concerning walking trips among seldom climbed mountains, with photographs and maps. Adirondack Mountain Club edition, limited to 500 copies.

12mo. $2.25 postpaid

ADIRONDACK
704 Kilmer Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

LIBRARIANS!
If looking for positions enroll with us
and your application will receive prompt attention. GOOD POSITIONS in all branches of Library work. If you need ASSISTANTS save time and labor by writing for our free aid.
AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY
Windsor, Connecticut

"wish all your subscription troubles on us"
"FAXON SERVICE"
IN MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
The only agency supplying back numbers.
THE F. W. FAXON CO. BOSTON 1

Founded in 1884

The Union Library Association

TINGUE BUILDING, 118-120 EAST 25th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

For years we have been supplying libraries, both large and small, throughout the United States with all of their regular book needs. Because of our exceptionally well-trained library staff and very central location, our service is the best that it is possible to give, and our discounts are the maximum. A trial order will verify these statements.

Herbert L. Bowman, Treas. and Mgr.

OUT OF PRINT BOOKS
BACK NUMBER MAGAZINES

We specialize in out of print material, and are serving many libraries. Your want lists shall receive prompt and careful attention. The items are conscientiously searched for and reported at lowest obtainable prices.

Our efforts in locating out of print material are attended by that degree of success which is gained through intelligent and devoted service.

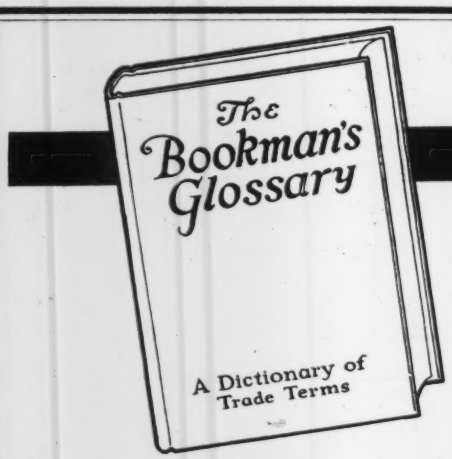
NATIONAL BIBLIOPHILE SERVICE
1270 Broadway New York

Intelligent Service and Fair Dealing

The publishers, supply dealers, manufacturers and book binders who advertise in the LIBRARY JOURNAL are accustomed to dealing with libraries and are therefore familiar with library requirements. (We have purposely discouraged the placing of announcements that have no relation to the professional work of the librarian.)

We are sure that librarians will secure intelligent service and fair dealing from these firms. It is our endeavor to make of the advertising section of the LIBRARY JOURNAL a well-rounded and reliable directory to which the library buyer may turn with complete confidence. It will be highly appreciated if in responding to advertising announcements you will kindly mention the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE PUBLISHERS.



Ready Soon

The Bookman's Glossary

A Dictionary of Terms used in book-making and distributing

Price Two Dollars

A Compendium of Information Relating to the Production and Distribution of Books

"The object of the Bookman's Glossary is to provide a practical guide for those interested in the production and distribution of books.

Many of the terms included are those used in the several industries allied with book-publishing, paper-making, printing, binding, illustrating and publicity.

The editor is indebted for valuable data to the following publications: glossaries issued by the J. J. Little & Ives Co., the Typo Mercantile Agency, the Publishers Printing Co., the Quinn & Boden Co., John Wiley & Sons, and Robert Rutter & Son, Inc.; Porte's "Dictionary of Printing Terms," Moth's "Technical Terms Used in the Book and Printing Trades," Walter's "Abbreviations Used in Book Catalogs," Jacobi's "Some Notes on Books and Printing," and W. M. Ivins' "The Arts of the Book." He is under obligations to the friendly critics, both American and English, who passed upon the classified selections from The Glossary that appeared serially in the *Publishers' Weekly* during the past summer; also, to Mr. Louis N. Feipel of the Brooklyn Public Library and Mr. Frederic G. Melcher of the *Publishers' Weekly* for much appreciated suggestions."—John A. Holden, Editor.

The Bookman's Journal and Print Collector

The "Bookman's Journal" is published monthly in London. Subscription rate $6 per year and proportionately for shorter periods.

An illustrated magazine of literature relating to rare books and prints. Issued jointly in New York by the R. R. Bowker Co. It is printed on the finest plate paper and contains about 64 pages an issue.

The magazine is one of the finest made in the fine arts field. It covers, in an international survey, collecting as a hobby. Interesting general articles and many special departments feature the text.

Single copies, 50 cents; subscription, $6 a year.

Send Orders to

R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th St., New York